THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXVIII. LOUISVILLE, SUNDAY AND MONDAY, JANUARY 10 AND 11, 1869. NEW SERIES—NUMBER 169

WASHINGTON.

Another Judicial District to be Established in Ohio.

Decrease of Distilleries.

The Franco-American Cable Company and Senator Morton's Prohibitory Resolution.

SEWARD AND ST. THOMAS.

Gen Buchanan Succeeds Gen. Rousseau by Seniority and will be Allowed to Retain Command of that Department.

THE MURPHY BILL.

Tribulations of a Revenue Supervisor in Louisiana—Sharp Retort of One of His Subordinates on being Removed.

The Busteed Case.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICT IN OHIO.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—An Ohio member has been addressed on the subject of establishing another Federal judicial court in Ohio, the same to be held at Marietta and other cities in that region. This is deemed necessary, as under a late decision of the United States Supreme Court all maritime or river cases are withdrawn from the State courts and transferred to the Federal courts, which now have the same jurisdiction. A bill will be presented to Congress for this purpose.

DISTILLERIES.

It has been ascertained at the Internal Revenue Department that there has been a large decrease in the number of distilleries in the past month, those in the East being compelled to cease operations. Under the present comparatively low tax, whisky cannot be made honestly in that section at a profit, and the incentive to fraud is of course very much less than when the tax was two dollars, and hardly enough to cover the risk of detection.

ST. THOMAS.

It is probable the negotiation of Mr. Seward for the purchase of the Island of St. Thomas will be made known formally to the Senate at an early day. Several gentlemen of high position within a few days past have been busy canvassing among members to obtain their views on the question of voting the seven millions necessary to complete the bargain.

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN CABLE.

The counsel of the Franco-American Cable Company are here and had an interview with Senator Morton to-day in reference to the resolution he has introduced requiring the consent of Congress to be secured before any landing of the cable be made upon the shores of the United States. The counsel inquired if the resolution contemplated the imposition of conditions or duties, and were informed that such a result will depend upon the action of the Committee on Foreign Relations in reference to the resolution. That committee, however, had had no consideration of the matter, but would hold a session on Tuesday morning in reference to the subject. The counsel were assured, however, that no conditions would be proposed but what would be required of any other cable company formed or to be formed with the design of landing one end of their telegraph upon the shores of the United States. Also that if the company, whose cables are now at work, contemplated extending the American terminus of their wires from Trinity Bay to the shores of this country, the conditions, if any, were reported, would be exacted of them. Any attempt to hamper or make the Franco-American Company the subject of special restrictive legislation was disclaimed. The counsel intend sending a written communication to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and to make application also for a hearing before the Committee of Commerce, before whom the bill allowing them to land on our soil is up for consideration.

GEN. ROUSSEAU'S SUCCESSOR.

Our successor by seniority of the late Major General Rousseau, of the Fifth military district, is Brevet Major General Robert C. Buchanan, and it is not likely that he will be disturbed in the position to which he has been advanced. His previous administration of the district was entirely acceptable to the President and to the people of Louisiana and Texas, and his nomination to the vacancy made by General Hooker's retirement has been influentially pressed upon the Executive for some time.

THE MURPHY BILL.

A final vote upon the Murphy bill, involving the whole question of the validity of Southern loyal claims for damages done by military depredations, is expected to be reached in the Senate on Monday, and the defeat of the proposition is more than probable. Should it pass the Senate, Mr. Frelinghuysen, who has been conspicuous in his opposition to it in that body, predicts its defeat in the House by a large majority.

SHERMAN'S RAILROAD BILL.

The prospect of the passage of Mr. Sherman's air-line railroad bill is pretty well ascertained to be next to nothing. Senator Sumner is preparing a speech in favor of it, but the Maryland Senators, and all the Middle States Senators, and all the Conservative Senators are opposed to it on the ground of its infraction upon the rights of the States.

PACIFIC RAILROAD DIRECTOR.

The President has appointed Chauncey Snow, one of the proprietors of the Intelligencer, a Government director of the Union Pacific Railroad, vice Hon. James S. Rollins, of Mo., resigned. Mr. Snow is a practical railroad man, having surveyed and located several of the Western railroads, and has been an engineer for many years of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad. The statement that Mr. S. has been appointed a Commissioner of the Union Pacific railroad in place of Cornelius Wendell, is a mistake.

TRIBULATIONS OF A SUPERVISOR.

Supervisor Creery, who had seized a large amount of tobacco in New Orleans, and placed it in the custody of the Marshal, was compelled to return here some days since for further instructions. Creery has received intelligence that every pound of the tobacco he had seized had disappeared from the warehouse, and that no trace of it could be found. The Marshal was entirely ignorant of how it had escaped his custody. Creery had had occasion to suspend Collector Tisdale, at Alexandria, in that State, and in reply received a telegram from Tisdale in these words: "Go to hell. I don't know you. If you want to suspend me come there and do it."

THE BUSTEED CASE.

Judge Busteed is conducting his own case before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, and rigidly cross-examining all the witnesses brought before it. The committee yesterday examined Mr. Cuthbert, who is over eighty years of age and was a member of Congress in 1817. Mr. Cuthbert, who is a clerk of Busteed's court, testified to false entries having been made in the records, but his testimony did not directly implicate the accused.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE VIRGINIA COMMITTEE.

The Virginia committee had a private meeting to-night, at which they formally organized. The proceedings were confined to a general exchange of views, delivered in a colloquial and informal manner. Although the programme is considered settled, the committee will remain in permanent organization, keeping a quorum of their body here until something is accomplished for the relief of the State. They have pledged themselves to allow no discouraging untoward events to deter them from the earnest and persistent pursuit of the object in view. No change will be made in the committee, a letter having been received from [illegible]dball Robertson that, although detained, he would soon arrive here. The committee will meet to-morrow at nine o'clock and remain in full session until Wednesday of next week, when probably all but a quorum will go home, with the understanding that some will return and relieve those here on duty, thus keeping constantly in session, prepared to take advantage of any circumstance which may arise toward the object of their meeting.

WHISKY RING IN TEXAS.

The Treasury authorities have ascertained that the recent attack upon Clarksville, Texas, and the murder of Inspectors Phillips and Hammond, were conducted in the interest of the whisky ring, and moreover that certain telegraph companies are in league with the whisky ring. Telegrams that were sent from here to the officers of Customs and Internal Revenue at New Orleans, were known to outside parties almost as soon as they were put on the wires, and dispatches from officers in New Orleans in reference to affairs in Texas were known to members of the whisky ring here before they were received at the department. Measures have been adopted by the War Department to insure the safety in future of the officers of the government on duty along the Rio Grande.

UNTRUE REPORT.

The statement telegraphed to some newspapers that Chauncey H. Snow, of the National Intelligencer, has been appointed Commissioner to examine the Pacific railroad, in place of Cornelius Wendell, resigned, is not true. He has been appointed Director of that road, vice J. S. Rollins, of Missouri, resigned.

CURRENCY.

Fractional currency printed during the week, $710,500; shipments, $442,315; national bank currency issued, $121,010; amount in circulation, $299,826,179; fractional currency destroyed, $624,400; coupon receipts from December 20 to December 31, inclusive, $3,111,407.

NASHVILLE.

A Movement in the Legislature for Enfranchisement—It is Voted Down by the Ultra Radicals—The Prospect.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NASHVILLE, Jan. 9.—There was a warm and exciting debate in the House to-day, previous to the indefinite postponement of the following bill, looking to suffrage extension, introduced by Mr. Richards, Speaker of the House:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, immediately on the passage of the act, to make known the same to the qualified voters of the State by special proclamation, and to summon qualified voters to attend at the usual place of holding elections for the purpose of deciding by vote whether or not it is the wish of said voters, or of a majority thereof, that the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Legislature, constituting the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, should come together as a joint convention on the 22d day of February, 1869, at the capitol in the city of Nashville, and have power when they meet in convention, by the authority of the sovereign people of Tennessee, to adopt a formal ordinance relieving all the citizens of the State now suffering under civil disabilities imposed by the existing franchise enactments altogether from the same; and securing at the same time, by the terms of the said ordinance, to all classes of the people of Tennessee, without regard to race, complexion or lineage, absolute and permanent equality before the law.

East Tennessee voted solid against the bill, and during the debate some of the members from that section indulged in passionate appeals about the rebellion, going over the story of the war from its incipient stage, and vehemently declaring that the rebels of Tennessee must never be enfranchised. The men who voted and spoke for the measure are the most intelligent in the House; in fact it might be said that they monopolize the intelligence of the body

Speaker Richards made an able and elaborate speech in advocacy of his bill, in which he declared that if the Radical party persisted in denying suffrage to the now disfranchised, the party would be overthrown, and would deserve that fate. Mr. Richards is a Republican of the liberal school. Late in the evening the previous question was moved and carried, and the bill indefinitely postponed by vote of 37 to 20. If Tennessee ex-rebels are to be enfranchised it will not be through the action of the present Legislature, as with the materials now composing that body, such a stroke of magnanimity is something in the nature of an impossibility.

[To the Associated Press.]

NASHVILLE, Jan. 9.—Hon. F. S. Richards, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and delegate to the Chicago Convention for the State at large, introduced a bill in the House, to be submitted to a vote of the people, authorizing a convention, to be composed of the members of the present Legislature, to convene on the 22d of February, to enfranchise the disfranchised people of the State.

The bill came up in the House to-day and Mr. Richards made an able speech in support of it. The bill at the close of the debate was indefinitely postponed. Mr. Richards is a thorough national Republican and advocated in 1866 the bill allowing colored persons to testify in court, and voted for their enfranchisement, but the majority in the House differed with him on the suffrage question. Admitting his ability and worthiness, they do not think that the time for general enfranchisement has arrived. The subject will hereafter come up in another shape. The Kuklux have much to do with the state of feeling on the franchise question.

CINCINNATI.

A Den of Counterfeiters Broken Up and the Parties Arrested—A Minister in a Fix—Acknowledges His Guilt, Resigns, and Decamps.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.—A United States detective early this morning made a raid on a house in the western part of the city, and captured five persons whom he had suspected of being engaged in counterfeiting five cent nickel pieces. His suspicions proved true, and all the tools, together with nearly half a bushel of the coin, was captured. The parties were arraigned before United States Commissioner Holliday and held in $15,000 bail each for a future examination.

Mr. George H. Shotwell, a well-known real estate dealer, who was kicked by a horse about a week since, is believed to be in a dying condition to-night.

Quite an excitement has been created at Mount Washington, near this city, by the discovery that a Methodist minister named Bassett had been carrying on a criminal intercourse with one of his congregation. He was arraigned before the male members of the church, acknowledged his guilt, resigned his pastorate, and then decamped.

ARKANSAS.

The Clayton Reign of Terror in the "Trans-Mississippi Department."

[From the Nashville Banner.]

A well-known citizen of this State, a resident of Williamson county, and a gentleman of the highest social standing, arrived in Nashville yesterday, direct from Arkansas, where he had been engaged for a few weeks previous settling up his business in that part of the country. He passed through a number of counties of the State during his visit, and had a fair opportunity of judging, from personal observation, of the true state of things in Governor Clayton's little despotism.

He represents that the unparalleled atrocities of Clayton's ruffians has produced a complete reign of terror all over the State. At Marion, in Crittenden county, just across the river from Memphis, twelve of the best, quietest, most law-abiding and influential citizens of the place were arrested by these outlaws the day he was in Marion. Not one of the gentlemen subjected to this outrage was permitted a hearing, or to know the cause for which he had been deprived of his liberty. They were imprisoned and doubtless are still in confinement. The creature in command of the scoundrels who seized their persons stated that "his orders" were to arrest twelve, and this was all the explanation he would give. Great numbers of people have already sought refuge in Memphis from the violence of the so-called militia, and others were leaving daily.

The people are flying in all directions from the terrible infliction, and the universal terror which prevails is said to be truly heart-rending. The cotton fields in many districts are totally deserted by the field hands, who have been seduced or intimidated into the ranks of Emperor Clayton's "grand army." Miles upon miles of cotton remains unpicked in the fields—literally going to ruin, which in New York to-day would bring twenty-seven and a half cents per pound.

Our informant, who is a cool-headed and impartial observer, assures us that there is nothing exaggerated in the frequent reports of militia outrages which have reached the press of the country, from Arkansas, but that the actual condition of the State is even worse than represented, and the scenes that met his own eye beggared description. Gloom and sadness pervades every community, and the most hopeless despair sits upon every countenance.

This gentleman also characterizes the purported "official report" of one General Porter to General Grant, which appeared in the telegraphic columns yesterday, as utterly false in every particular. The misfortune is, however, that an "official" lie may obtain credence at court, when the truth may be unheeded. The sickening cant about the "rebellious sentiment" of the South does not warrant such monstrous cruelty and there can be little hope of peaceable or actual reconstruction if the Government tolerates the performances of such monsters as Clayton and his bloodhounds in the name of "loyalty," or lends ear to such willing partisan tools as the epauletted imbecile who styles himself "General Horace Porter, of Grant's staff." The assertion of this Aid-de-camp, if such he really is, that "the rebels are generally anxious to have them (the United States troops), as it creates an expenditure of money in their midst from which they reap a benefit," would not seem altogether plausible when it is reflected that the people are "losing thousands upon thousands of dollars worth of cotton because of the absence of the national forces and the national authority. The national authorities may be assured that this state of things cannot continue without driving the long-suffering and long-persecuted people to desperate and reckless resistance. If the surrender of the Southern arms brings no better peace than that they have in Arkansas, the condition of war might as well be perpetual; and God knows we have none of us any heart for a repetition of the horrors of the past one. This man Clayton and his brutal mob must be checked, and the Arkansas problem will be more difficult of solution as the official career of the estimable Clayton is prolonged.

DOWN ON IT.

A Plan to Make Louisville the Financial Metropolis of the Southwest.

[From the Lexington Statesman.]

Our State legislators are at work, and have introduced numerous bills, local and general. Of the former, Judge Bunch introduced one to legalize conventional interest in Jefferson county, which we decidly object to. It is not only local, but in its very nature partial and discriminating, and should not be passed. If the bill passes in this form, large quantities of the money will flow from the other portions of the State to that city, to be loaned at a higher rate of interest than other portions are allowed to ask, and thus Louisville would become the great money center of Kentucky, to the great detriment of other portions of the State. We hope our Representatives and Senators will not allow this bill to go through without strenuous opposition. Make the measure a general one, or defeat it.

NEW YORK CITY.

Money and Stock Market.

MONEY PLENTY.

Loss of Gold From the Banks of England and France During the Week Likely to Raise Rates in Europe.

RAILWAY SHARES.

The Congressional Investigating Committee Sitting Guarded by a Strong Force.

ROGUES SUBORNED TO TESTIFY.

&c. &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to Louisville Courier-Journal.]

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Money is very plentiful, at seven per cent. on call, and discounts are more active, at eight to ten per cent.

The bank statement is very favorable. The deposits show an increase of $7,418,000, arising chiefly from the large amounts of coin passing from the Treasury to the banks. The specie line being $6,648,000 higher. The legal tenders exhibit the increase of $2,244,660, which added to the specie makes a local gain in lawful money of $8,890,000, and adds over $7,000,000 to the surplus of reserve.

Governments have been active and show a further considerable rise, which seems to be due entirely to the increasing ease in the money market. Border and Southern State bonds are also doing better and are favorites with speculators. Gold was firmer on the political and financial situations in Europe. The loss of gold from the Bank of England this week and the pretracted process of depletion of the bullion in the Bank of France, produce an expectation of higher rates for money in Europe, which among foreign houses especially, is felt to be an argument in favor of holding gold.

RAILWAY SHARES

were active and buoyant. The leading stocks have been Pittsburg, Rock Island, Ohio and Mississippi, the Northwestern and the St. Paul shares. The chief exception to the upward turn was Cleveland and Pittsburg, which declined under reports of an injunction said to have been procured to-day, restraining the new direction from acting, and forbidding the declaring of the proposed dividend.

THE FRAUDS.

There is much excitement respecting the Congressional committee to investigate alleged frauds in this city. The sittings of the committee are now guarded by a strong force of police and U. S. Deputy Marshals. It is alleged that thieves and pickpockets have been subpœnaed to testify to allegations of frauds committed by leading Democrats.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORTS.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal

NEW YORK MARKET—DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Cotton Goods—The speculative feeling which has ruled the past week carrying up prices, is less active to-day and trade very dull. Brown sheetings—Standard, 16 to 16¾c; Medford and Augusta, 15 to 15½c; Pepperell R, 14c; Pacific L, 13¼c; Stark M, 13c. Bleached goods have led the business of the week; Wamsutta, 22½c; White Rock, 17c; Masonville and Lonsdale, 17¾c; James, 16c; Hope, 15c; Slaterville, 14½c; Boot S, 14c; Clinton C, 13c. Prints—There is a disposition to open spring goods at 1c advance, but prices for dark goods are without improvement and somewhat irregular. Cocheco 13 to 13¾c. Other prime madders 12 to 13c. Arnold's 11c. Grain bags are higher; Stark A at 42c. Tickings firmer; Amoskeag A. C. A. at 34c; Mechanics 29c. Denims firmer; Amoskeags 30c, Haymaker 18c. Woolens quiet except for spring cassimeres, which are selling fairly.

FREIGHTS

Wheat 9¾d, flour 2s 8d to Liverpool by steam, and 15,000 bu corn at 8d; and by sail 1,000 boxes bacon at 28s.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour and oats neglected. Corn depressed by lots which had been held over some days being forced upon the market. Wheat—No. 2 spring in large demand at $1 61 afloat, and some leads at $1 61½, but holders were very firm at $1 62 and upward.

PROVISIONS.

All hog products have a feverish and unsettled tone. Shippers do very little except forward lots received on contracts. Pork closed quiet at $29 50. Lard—prime steam firm at 19⅛c for early delivery, but 1,000 tierces sold for April at 19¾c. Bacon active for long clear at 16c, and short rib at 15¾c.

LIVE STOCK.

Beef Cattle—Receipts 584 head; prices ½c lower, 13½ to 17½c for common to extra, including good to prime at 16 to 17c. Sheep—Receipts 5,500; prices ½c lower, at 5 to 8c. Swine—Receipts 1,250; sales included four car loads, 167½ pounds average, at 10½c.

GROCERIES.

Coffee quiet; Rio 13¾ to 17½c, gold. Sugar dull; fair to good grocery 11¾ to 12¼c. Tallow firm and active at 11½ to 11⅝c.

THE DRAMA IN TENNESSEE.

How a House was Sold in Huntingdon.

[From the Nashville Press and Times.]

Two gentlemen who stop at a boarding-house here in town, where the papers are occasionally read aloud for the benefit of the crowd, having learned some time ago that there were some two or three hundred men working on what is known as the Huntingdon Branch, on the Northwestern railroad, conceived the brilliant idea of starting a show out there. It was necessary for them to carry out this idea promptly, as Christmas was then near at hand; and the landlady, moreover, rather personal in her attentions to them, not on account of their attractions, but by reason of the collapsed condition of their pocket-books. They procured a half dozen of very repulsive masks as an outfit for the stock company, and, stowing themselves under one of the coaches on the above named railroad, traveled remarkably cheap and comfortable to the flourishing and enterprising little town of Huntingdon, in Carroll county, Tennessee. Entering into business with that remarkable energy which in every age has characterized the successful members of the histrionic profession, they at once rented, at a reasonable figure (figures in this particular case were a secondary consideration), the largest empty house they could find. Having procured the keys, they proceeded to the hotel, accompanied by the proprietor of the improvised theater, whom they honored by taking several drinks from. They also made the acquaintance of several leading and notorious characters in town, registered their names and made everything straight for a comfortable stay of a week or so. The editor of the local paper furnished puff and printing. In the evening, they paraded the streets in borrowed female attire (procured at the hotel in consideration of certain soft expressions and promises of free tickets to the theater,) and masked. They made a sensation. They stirred up the town. Preparations of a very extensive character were apparently going on. The bills flamed and flared on the fences and in the windows of the village. The great railroad heart was fired. The great railroad heart would be made glad in three days by its hard earnings of greenbacks, and it would be made soft by the judicious outlay of a few of said greenbacks in corn juice. All this would happen in three days, and about that time the theater would open accordingly. It may be proper to state that twenty yards of domestic had been purchased by our enterprising theatrical managers, which was ordered to be put down at the top of a very extensive bill to be run at the village dry goods house. This was painted a dark green by the village dauber, dark green being the best ground for a proposed landscape, and had been tacked on to the wall in the improvised theater.

The eventful night came. The great railroad heart and the sweaty brow that accompanied it, the simpering sentimentality of the numerous village maidens and the dried up old sore of the village parent desired to be amused and to rejoice; therefore the muddy street outside the improvised theater was crowed at an early hour, and every one had his fifty cent piece twisted carefully round his fore finger, as it was announced that no change would be given. One of the theatrical managers took the fifty cent pieces with much urbane suavity. The other was hiring at a livery stable, a buggy. The theater quickly filled. The green cloth was regarded as the vail that shut out from public view a Grimaldian elysium. It was the curtain that hung before the stage, of course. The audience was in ecstacies when it beheld the village band, masked and bespangled, enter the hall and constitute itself an orchestra before the curtain. (Each member of the village band had been hired at a fabulous sum to play a prelude, and perhaps an interlude, to the piece.)

When the house was full and something like two hundred dollars in fifty cent pieces (mostly good) had gone into the wallet of the assisting theatrical manager, he deliberately walked out from the theater entrance, deliberately picked his steps down the muddy street till he came to a dark corner, where he got into a buggy and drove off.

When the audience grew impatient it impiously raised the curtain and found a plastered wall behind it, perforated by a doorway, which was closed with poplar plank in an advanced state of decay.

☞ The Hungarians resident in the United States are asking the Government to establish a Consulate at Pesth for the purpose of placing within the reach of their countrymen information which would facilitate emigration to America.

NEW ORLEANS.

Funeral Obsequies of Gen. Rousseau—Imposing Demonstration—Manifestations of Regret.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—The funeral obsequies of Gen. Rousseau were extremely imposing. At 2 o'clock the military rendezvoused at the foot of Canal street and marched to the residence of the deceased, whence they escorted the remains to Christ Church. Here an immense assemblage had gathered within and without. The Episcopal burial services were read by Bishop Wilmer, supported by Dr. Leacock and five other clergymen. At 3 o'clock the alarm-bells throughout the city were tolled, one hundred blows being struck during the passage of the procession, which moved from the church through Canal, Camp, Julia, Magazine and Washington streets to the cemetery in the following order:

1—Military Post Band.
2—Military escort under command of Lieut. Col. Wood; 1st Infantry, consisting of 1st Regulars; ten companies Graham's Battery, 1st Artillery; and Company G, 6th Cavalry, Capt. Tupper.
3—Linwood Lodge, Masonic, and other members of the fraternity.
4—Bishop and clergymen in carriages.
5—Hearse, covered with large flag of stars and stripes, with bearers military, civil, and Masonic, and followed by a detachment of eight private soldiers and the favorite horse of the General.
6—Carriages with mourners.
7—Gov. Warmoth, Speaker Lowell, and members of the Legislature.
8—Collector of the port and Gen. Steedman.
9—Officers of the Spanish Navy.
10—Mayor, Councilmen, and municipal officers.
11—Band.
12—Hancock, Constitution, and other clubs.
13—Carriages with citizens.

The streets were lined with people as the cortege passed. The pall-bearers were—Military—Gens. Hatch, Mower, Porter, Babcock, McClure, Tompkins, Hunt, and Beckwith. Civilians—Ex-Gens. Steedman, Herron, Lee, McMillen, Bussy, and Gurney. Masonic—Brother Fellows, Driver, Calonge, Solomon, Kent, Breen, and Hamburger. General Neill acted as Grand Marshal of the funeral procession.

The remains of the deceased were embalmed before burial. Stores and offices were generally closed.

Resolutions of regret were adopted by the Legislature and Council, and the U. S. Court adjourned.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—The funeral of General Rousseau this afternoon was largely attended, notwithstanding the unpleasant weather. The services were conducted at Christ Church by the Bishop of Louisiana. The pall-bearers were Generals Hatch, Mower, Beckwith, Babcock, Porter, Tompkins and McClure, of the regular army, and Generals Steedman, Herron, Lee, McMillen, Bussey and Gurney, formerly of the volunteer service, with an equal number of the Masonic fraternity.

The funeral escort was composed of the 1st infantry, battery K of the 1st artillery, company G of the 6th cavalry, Masons, city officers and council, State officers and legislature, and a large concourse of citizens on foot and in carriages.

Resolutions of regret and sympathy were adopted by the legislature and city council. The public offices and nearly all the houses along the line of march were closed during the progress of the funeral cortege.

VIRGINIA.

Negro Insurrection at Kingsville—The Troops Called out and Fired Upon—An Alarming State of Affairs.

NORFOLK, VA., Jan. 9.—Details of the negro emute near Kingsville, in Princess Anne county, received here, hint that Farragut and his force, while en route to a farm occupied by negro squatters who were to be ejected, passed an armed force of 25 negroes in the woods, who made no demonstration. Upon nearing the squatters' quarters a fresh number, variously armed, retreated to a house, which was surrounded. Sergeant Cullen advanced to the door and was instantly shot, which so infuriated the troops that they returned the fire, and, rushing into the house, bayonetted one or two of the negroes. The troops were withdrawn after affecting the arrest of one or two of the ring leaders. A delegation of negroes then waited upon the officers and demanded the captured men, which was refused. The spokesman reiterated if that is the way things were going, every white man would be run out of the county. The citizens of Kingsville picketed the village, the woods being filled with armed negroes. This morning they had disappeared, and, with a view to a more speedy pacification, the troops returned to the city. Apprehensions are still entertained of a renewal of the emeute, and great excitement continues. A battery of the Fifth artillery arrived here this evening to reinforce the troops.

A negro named Hodges, formerly a member of the Constitutional Convention, is reported to have occasioned the resistance to the civil authorities by an inflammatory speech, in which he told them to hold on to the property and fight to the last.

ST. LOUIS.

Comanches Offer to Surrender—Suit Against a Railroad—Steamboat Statistics.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9.—Gen. Sherman has received information that the representatives of four hundred lodges of Comanche Indians had arrived at Fort Bascom, New Mexico, and offered to surrender. They were notified that no surrender would be received, except at Fort Cobb, the object being to have all the tribes on the plains within marching distance of Gen. Sheridan.

The case of Thomas L. Harper, a suit brought against the St. Louis and Indianapolis railroad for twenty thousand dollars damages for injuries sustained while conductor of a construction train on that road, was decided in favor of the defendant.

A meeting of merchants will be held to-night to devise measures for better protecting themselves from losses under the credit system.

During the past three months 180 steamboats and 66 barges have been enrolled and licensed at the St. Louis custom-house. Total tonnage of boats 81,236; barges 27,615; total tonnage 108,851. The total enrolled tonnage on the Western rivers for the year 1868 was 1,263 steamboats of 351,671 tonnage, and 838 barges of 106,168 tonnage; total number of vessels 2,382; tonnage 481,217.

"BUSINESS IS BUSINESS."

A Few Curious Curiosities of Recent English Advertising.

The Pall Mall Gazette has an entertaining article growing out of the recent publication in London of an advertising periodical called the Exchange and Mart. This periodical, says the Pall Mall Gazette, "offers its columns at a low rate to advertisers wishing either to exchange or to sell anything, from a rare postage stamp to a carriage and pair and a mansion house."

We give, by way of illustration, a few of the advertisements in the Exchange and Mart, as they are given in the article above referred to:

Here are two advertisements which answer each other in the most admirable manner, so far as one material of the bargain is concerned: "Dandie Dinmont terrier puppy, mustard color, to exchange."

"A Dandie Dinmont or Scotch terrier puppy."

On looking further, we find that the first advertiser wants in exchange for the tyke "Votes of the Old Kent Asylum" for deaf and dumb boys.

The second offers in exchange for the Dandie Dinmont "a handsome bull terrier from a prize strain."

Another advertiser is apparently equipping himself as a Fenian, for he dates from Donegal, and offers a red Irish setter for a Colt's revolver, and "a choice whelp ditto" for a bowie-knife.

Many of the proposed exchanges are dying for rings. A lady has a very good morocco handkerchief box, with gilt finishings, exceedingly pretty. She is only open to offers of rings not turquoise."

Another lady has a white Limerick lace tunic, uncleaned, cost £4. She wishes for a good turquoise ring and long gold earrings.

Another writes: "I wish for rings. I have an electrical machine and apparatus, a pneumatic trough, an alarum, alphabetical safety lock and other things, but am open to offers."

One lady declares that a sealskin jacket is much wanted, but she is "open to offers," and this is what she will give: "A Lallier album containing six hundred and eighty-one stamps, very rare ones indeed; forty-six graduated red cornelian beads, thirteen large ivory ones, three pretty illuminations, a set of green beetles, earrings and brooch, on gilt leaf, cost nearly £2."

Under the head of books and pamphlets we find an advertisement which Dr. McNeille or some of his friends should certainly look up. "I have about one hundred different—mostly free-thought—pamphlets, average price sixpence, which I would exchange for anything useful worth a guinea."

Here is another specimen: "I have twenty military badges, and Adam and Eve eccentric, to exchange for others, or would give two badges for Tom Dawson's cat, Miss Senhouse, Miss Charlton's fan, Mr. Milbank's eccentric."

We observe "a chain of Italian beads blessed by the Pope" for seven and sixpence, and another advertiser ingeniously offers: "To amateurs, or those who desire a small organ cheap—For sale, in working order, the complete shell of an organ. Only wants pipes."

On the Wrong Side.

A few days ago a lady appeared at army headquarters and asked General Grant if he could not give her an office, enforcing her application with the plea that she had two sons killed in the late war, and that she was in need. General Dent questioned the lady, and finally asked her under what General her sons were fighting when they were killed. The lady hesitated, and finally stammered out: "To tell the truth, sir, one was killed under Ewell and the other under Moseby." The interview was terminated at once.

☞ Scotch poplins are very fashionable for home dresses.

FOREIGN.

[By Ocean Telegraph.]

TURKEY AND GREECE.

SUBMISSION OF THE CRETANS.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Advices from Candia by mail fully confirm previous reports of the submission of the Cretans to the Turkish authority.

GREECE AND CRETE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 9.—The Greek blue book, copies of which have been received here, contains the statement that General Ignates, the Russian ambassador to the Sultan's court, had assured Mr. Delyannis, the Greek minister here, that the Sublime Porte would not repress any action of Greece in referrence to Crete.

SPAIN.

BANQUET OF NOTABLES.

MADRID, Jan. 9.—At a grand banquet at Seville last evening all the municipal officers of that city and many other notables were present. One of the features of the banquet was a complimentary telegram, which was sent to Espartero, wherein the guests expressed their preference for him at the head of the State, whatever the decision of the Cortes may be relative to the future form of government.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Honors to a Dead Prince—The Slave Trade—A Probable Pirate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—The steamer Idaho, from Honolulu, with advices to December 26th, arrived to-day.

The funeral cortege of His Royal Highness M. Kikunoa, December 22d, was a very imposing affair. It was thirty minutes in passing a given point. The marines and sailors of the U. S. steamer Ossipee were in the procession. Guns were fired from Punch Bowl Battery during the forenoon, and the Ossipee fired twenty-one guns. Business was suspended during the day.

The missionary packet Northern Star had arrived from a cruise among the Micronesian Islands. The slave trade was openly carried on between the islands and the coast of South America. Correspondence is filled with accounts of outrages on the natives by slaves. The missionaries ask the presence of American, English and French war vessels to prevent the nefarious traffic. One vessel, a large brig, named the Water Lily, Captain Benjamine Pease, flying British or American colors by turn, was armed with two twelve-pounders, seven six-pounders, and two stern chasers, all properly mounted and equipped, well provided with small arms and ammunition, and a crew of Europeans, Americans, and Manilla men, well drilled. It is not known for what purpose the heavy armament was intended. Whalers and other vessels cruising among the Caroline islands were warned of the danger.

The American brig Constantine put into Honolulu in distress Dec. 15th.

Charles Westmoreland, bearer of the electoral vote of California, died of small-pox at Panama, Dec. 23d.

The British schooner Alpha was wrecked in Barclay sound during a gale. The vessel is a total wreck. The captain and crew arrived at Victoria January 4th.

Jno. Dixon, recently arrived from Australia, formerly clerk of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Melbourne, was arrested to-day for forgery. He had on his person when arrested letters of credit and bills of exchange amounting to $85,000, all written on genuine paper of the Oriental Bank, Melbourne, purporting to be signed by regular officers of the bank.

MEXICO.

Terrible Earthquake—Hills Levelled and Rivers Changed From Their Course.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—A letter from Cullma, Mexico, gives an account of a terrible earthquake experienced in that city on the morning of December 20th. For several days previous the volcano of Culima, thirty miles from the city, had exhibited symptoms of internal commotion, sending forth smoke and steam, accompanied by rumblings and shakings.

On the morning of the 20th a gentle rocking of the earth was felt, which gradually increased in violence until walls cracked, and everything breakable in the houses was demolished. The vibrations were from northeast to southwest, and lasted nearly forty seconds. The Cathedral, warehouses and brick buildings were cracked from top to bottom. People, startled from sleep, rushed frantically for the Plaza.

It is reported that several persons were killed by the falling of the National Hotel. This shock was felt a long distance to the interior. In several places the ground opened, trees were uprooted, hills leveled, water-courses changed, and a general upheaval of the earth took place. At the city of Manzanillo the cathedral building, which had stood the shocks of earthquakes and storms for over a century, was riven from top to bottom, and even the tiles on the roof were broken. Some eighteen or twenty persons were crushed by the falling walls.

HAYTI.

Success of Salnave.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—A Port au Prince letter of January 1st reports Salnave in possession of Meragoane and six other towns along the coast, the inhabitants having joined with his troops in driving out the rebels. Aux Cayes had made proposals to surrender. It was thought that these successes in the south would hasten the surrender of Jacmel and Seremir and thus restore the authority of the Government throughout the whole peninsula. The rebels in the North still hold St. Marie, and it is reported they received arms and ammunition from parties in Boston, who formerly traded with the island. The Government monopoly on coffee was removed December 30th.

Arrests by Federal Authority.

[From the Lebanon Clarion, 9th.]

On Saturday last Mr. Thomas G. Slater, Deputy United States Marshal, with a detachment of mounted soldiers, left this place with warrants for the arrest of several parties in Taylor county. Newton Smith, who resides a few miles beyond Campbellsville, on the Columbia road, was taken into custody on a charge of setting up an illicit distillery, and some distilling apparatus found on his farm was seized. J. O. and Wm. A. Robinson and John Skene were likewise arrested on the same or a similar charge.

While these arrests were being made, a part of the force went to the house of William Mayes, in the same neighborhood, for the purpose of arresting him. Mr. Mayes believing, as we learn, that his house was attacked by a band of outlaws, made a vigorous resistance, firing some eighteen or twenty shots, one of which took effect in the forehead of a negro outside. The negro's head, however, proved too hard for the lead, the ball glancing upward, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound. The soldiers fired some fifty shots at the house, the balls passing entirely through it, but hitting no one. Mr. Mayes finally left the house and succeeded in effecting his escape in his night clothes. E. M. Durham who was in the house during the fight was arrested. The prisoners were brought here on Sunday, and on the following day were removed to Louisville, where they had a preliminary examination and were released on $1,000 bail each, for their appearance in the Federal court.

A Queer Move.

[Washington Correspondence Cin. Gazette.]

The House Military Committee have written an official letter to the Secretary of War, asking that some of the prominent staff and General officers of the army, who can be temporarily relieved from other duty, in addition to those stationed in this city, may be allowed to appear before that committee, from day to day, as long as necessary, for the purpose of consultation on a project of reducing the expenses of the army, by the consolidation of some of the staff bureaus. The committee desire to obtain the views of the army on the advisability of the movement, and the best means of carrying it out. Members of the committee believe that some of the following bureaus should be consolidated, and the supernumerary officers either discharged or put upon half pay, namely: The Quartermaster's, Paymaster's, Subsistence, Medical, and Ordnance. The idea is to consolidate, for example, the two former by requiring the Quartermasters to pay the army, in addition to their present duties, or, *vice versa*. The Medical Department, for example, to supply the subsistence for the army, and so on.

Death of Col. Tresillian.

Col. S. R. Tresillian, Chief Engineer on Gen. Logan's staff, and Chief Engineer under Gen. Kerrigan in the Jacmel expedition, better known as the "Erin's Hope," died in Hoboken on Tuesday. He was born in Bandon, county Cork, south of Ireland, and had recently been conducting engineer for the West Side Hudson River Railroad. He was 39 years of age. Col. Tresillian was actively engaged at the battle of Shiloh, and received there six bullet wounds. Three of those were not extracted, and remained in his body until the time of his death. He joined the Roberts wing of the Fenian party three years ago, and was on Gen. Sweeney's staff during the raid upon Canada. He was an accomplished gentleman, and an able engineer.

Grant and Senatorial Candidates.

In answer to a letter from Wisconsin stating that friends of Hon. Matt Carpenter are claiming that Gen. Grant has expressed himself as very anxious that Mr. Carpenter should be elected Senator, the General has directed Gen. Badeau to write that there is no authority for this statement. He regards all the candidates as his friends, and will take no part in favor of any particular one, and has no desire to interfere in a matter which belongs to the Legislature alone. The General has also caused a letter to be written to a friend in Missouri, denying in strong terms that he has ever spoken in disparagement of the character and services of Gen. Schurz.

Dreadful Tragedy at Sea.

The Cork Herald publishes the particulars of an extraordinary tragedy at sea. A Londoner named Rogers, one of the crew of a Dutch vessel which arrived in the harbor on the 21st of December from South America, attempted while the vessel was at sea to obtain possession of her by murdering all his shipmates. He pushed two men into the sea and inflicted injuries on several others, and did actually become master of the ship for three days, but on the fourth one of the captives killed him while he was asleep

BEHIND THE SCENES.

How Theaters are Managed in London—Salaries, &c.

A writer in the London Daily News gives some interesting details of theatrical management in London:

Within the last two years several new theaters have been built at the West End, and another is to be opened. If this increase continues it will soon become a serious question whether the supply will not exceed the demand. London contains, in proportion to its size, the smallest number of theater-goers of any metropolis in Europe. This is due, in part, to the prevalence among many of its inhabitants of a religious objection to "plays," and in part to the love of the fireside which characterizes the nation. New theaters, therefore, cannot be indefinitely opened without either proving commercial failures, or shutting up, by their success, some of the old ones.

* * * * The proprietor of a theater gets a good percentage on the outlay of his capital, so long as his rent is paid. Sometimes, however, it happens that this is not the case, or that his theater remains for many months without an occupier. Tenants are indeed always to be found, but tenants able to give substantial security for their rent are not quite so plentiful.

The lessee is usually his own manager. * His profits may be large or small. His business is essentially a speculative one. In a large, first-class West End theater the nightly expenses average about £70 or £80; and the receipts vary from £30 to £300, according to the success of the entertainments. As a rule, the receipts are below the expenses; the loss is made up by some lucky hit, when they are largely in excess. Christmas is the best theatrical season in the year, summer is the worst; except when it is wet. In winter, however, every wet night costs the manager about £20. The stalls are seldom full, except between February and May. During the season fashionable people usually go to the opera or to parties—as their object is rather to be seen than to see; during the winter months, however, they go in large parties to the stalls of theaters. Although the dress circle is cheaper and more comfortable than the stalls, it is the portion of a theater generally the least full.

Clerks and small tradesmen usually go to the pit. The gallery is the home of the working classes, who are the surest patrons of theaters. They take the deepest interest in what goes on upon the stage; and if any "god" is noisy, the intervention of a policeman is not necessary, as he is immediately turned out or reduced to silence by his neighbors. Applause invariably comes from the gallery and the pit, as the occupants of the stalls and the dress circle, however much they may be pleased, consider it beneath their dignity to give any outward expression to their feelings. Nothing, however, is more deceptive than a full "house;" for no one, except the manager and the acting manager, knows whether it is filled with money or "paper." Paper is the slang term for an order. As the general public dislike a void, if that void be not filled up with persons who have paid for their seats, it has to be filled with persons who have not paid for them. A large and by no means a poor class never pay to go into a theater; indeed, thoroughly to understand the parsimony of the human species, a man must have been the manager of a theater. His table is covered every morning with letters asking for orders, on all conceivable pretexts. If managers would put an end to this begging-letter nuisance, and agree among themselves not to pack their houses, they would, in the end, be gainers, for order-hunters, as a class, cannot exist without seeing every new play which is produced, and if it were once made clear to them that they must either pay or keep away, they would do the latter. The weekly expenses of the lessee are made up in the following manner:

RENT.

This item, with taxes and insurance, amounts to about £70 a week.

ADVERTISING, POSTING AND BILLING.

Some time ago the managers of the principal theaters met together in order to concert measures to diminish the lavish outlay in advertising and posting that has become the custom. They were, however, unable to agree upon a common code of rules. Newspaper advertising costs about £40 weekly, and posting a rather larger sum. Could managers agree not to put above one advertisement in each newspaper, and were they to take stations where bills from each theater might be exhibited, they would all of them be gainers, and the general public would not be losers.

THE WARDROBE.

At the head of this department is a master tailor and a mistress of the wardrobe. The silks and satins used on the stage are usually bought wholesale. The dresses for a large burlesque or pantomime cost many hundred pounds. Actresses are obliged to find their own bonnets, boots and gloves. Actors in plays of modern life find their own dresses.

THE SCENERY, ETC.

The principal scene painter of a theater is usually an artist of eminence in his profession; he has several assistants under him. It is seldom that less than £500 is spent on colors and canvas in the course of a year. Scenes, when they are not likely to be used again, are painted out; but as in each separate piece the position of all the doors and windows is different, it is seldom that "clothes" can be used a second time. In every theater, however, there is a large quantity of stock scenery, consisting of forests, interiors, gardens, &c., which does duty in farces.

The master carpenter is charged with the preparation of all the woodwork used in the frames of the scenery, and in the sets, which now-a-days are frequently almost built up on the stage. The scene-shifters are under his orders, and, as scenes have to be shifted with almost lightning speed, their number is legion.

The property man makes or provides all the properties that are required in a piece. This includes everything—from furniture to theatrical suppers.

LIGHTING.

The gas bill amounts to about £30 a week. Few dramas, and scarcely any burlesques, are without moonlight effects, which are produced by lime light. At Christmas the moon generally costs a manager at least £20 a week.

THE ORCHESTRA.

The band is usually contracted for with the leader. It costs about £30 a week.

THE STAGE.

Everthing connected with bringing out a piece is under the control of the stage manager. In a first-class theater the company consists of at least the following artists: One leading man, one light comedian, two old men, three walking gentleman, two character actors, two low comedians, one leading lady, one old woman, one young leading lady, one singing chambermaid, one broad chambermaid, three walking ladies, utility men, male and female supernumeraries. Salaries of stock actors and actresses vary from £12 to £2. They are by no means easy people to manage. They live in a world apart, and their ideas of their own merits are frequently at variance with those of the stage manager. No part is too good for any of them, but few parts are good enough. Those who are "cast" in bad parts in a play usually announce their intention to leave rather than play them, but on reflection they generally think better of their decision. No one, however, will ever play a part a hair's breadth out of his own particular line. If a first walking gentleman were asked to play a third walking gentleman's part, he would be as indignant as an attorney general were he called upon to defend a pickpocket in a police court.

Managers are often blamed because minor parts in a piece are badly played; they cannot, however, help themselves, because good actors will not play them. Actresses stand even more on their dignity than actors, their mutual jealousies exceed even those of fine ladies. Audiences must often have remarked that in burlesques, songs and dances are introduced in defiance of the requirments of the situation. The reason usually is that Miss A. refuses to play unless, like Miss B., she be given a song, or, like Miss C., a dance. The great difficulty in bringing out burlesques is to find actresses who will play the part of girls. They all want to be boys—to show their legs, which in nine cases out of ten are padded. The padding is woven into the flesh-colored leggings which they wear, so that it is almost impossible to detect it.

STARS.

These bright particular luminaries sometimes receive as much as sixty pounds a week, or they share the receipts after expenses. Their great object is to play in a piece with which they may afterwards make the tour of the provinces; they therefore, as much as possible, eschew those which require elaborate and expensive scenery. As a rule, their engagements are more profitable to themselves than to the managers who pay them. Their lofty estimate of their talents stands in the way of their financial success. No play suits them unless its whole interest is concentrated on themselves, and the public will not put up with what are called "one actor pieces."

THE BALLET.

Ballet girls are seldom required in a theater except when burlesques or pantomines are played. They receive about 25s. a week. It is an error to suppose that, as a rule, they are "fast." On the contrary, they are usually the daughters or nieces of actors, and they work honestly for a small pittance.

Besides the persons already enumerated there are, on the working staff of a theater dressers, gasmen, firemen, check-takers, cleaners, one or two messengers, a hall porter, a prompter and a call boy; altogether about one hundred persons find permanent employment.

PLAYS AND BURLESQUES.

A play is either paid for by a percentage on the profits, or at a fixed rate per night, or it is bought. It is by no means easy to obtain good ones. The number of bad ones sent to managers is enormous. They are usually written by aspiring authors, who know nothing of stage effects. It requires not only talent but a vast amount of technical knowledge to write well for the stage. Managers are almost always obliged to fall back upon experienced dramatic authors, and to accept with gratitude whatever they may offer. Three or five act plays, when not paid for by a percentage on profits, usually cost from £200 to £300, or from £3 to £5 every night they are acted. The price of a good burlesque varies from £50 to £120. Farces are seldom worth more than £10. Their success usually depends more upon the actors than the author.

☞ Up to this date there have been three thousand three hundred bankrupt cases in Virginia.

MURDER IN AMERICA.

What Shall We Do to Be Saved from Assassination.

[From the New York Times.]

We gave an elaborate account lately of the remarkable poisoning cases at Marseilles, France, as an illustration of the very general prevalence of crime and the very singular administration of justice in France. We have lately had in this country a series of crimes not less remarkable, and they have served to illustrate more than one of the absurdities of the law as enforced; or rather as not enforced in America.

The late assassination of H. Rives Pollard, and the wholesale massacre of the Renos in the New Albany (Indiana) jail, are painful evidences not only of an increasing disregard for human life, but a growing irreverence for the laws of the country. In the one case a whole community openly applauded a most cowardly assassination; in the other an entire community turned assassins, and breaking open the public jail, executed suspected criminals surrendered for trial by a neighboring friendly power, with the expressed understanding that they were to have a fair trial. It is no excuse to say that in both instances the victims were dangerous characters and that justice only was dealt out to them. For the sake of argument we might admit as much. The outrages—the crimes of young Grant and the Richmond people who applauded him, and that of the Seymour Vigilance men—were not so much against the dead victims as the living laws and those for whose protection they were enacted. The law cannot be thus violated and the violators go unpunished, without losing its sanctity and power. Other individuals and gangs of men will be incited by the success of Grant and the Seymour men to similar acts, in revenge for real or fancied wrongs at the hands of known or suspected persons; and thus will be brought about a system of mob law as horrible in its inforcement as the crime it proposes to punish. The offense of Pollard, gross enough, it is true, was innocence compared to that of Grant; and all the evil deeds of Reno and his companions are as nothing compared to the heinous crime of their assassins. In both these cases it is the living, law-abiding public, and not the dead criminals and slanderer, who are outraged; and it is the living who demand the trial and punishment of the violators of the law which should be the protection of all.

The murder of Mr. Rogers in front of his residence in Twelfth street, within a block of the busiest thoroughfare of this city, in broad daylight, is a most painful illustration of the ineffectiveness of our police organization as a preventive force—a fact we have more than once presented in these columns. Mr. Rogers was deliberately attacked in the open street by an armed ruffian, while another stood guard near by and looked on. After being stabbed he was robbed of his watch and pocket-book; and the murderers walked off with their booty and remain unapprehended to this day. No policeman was in sight or hearing, and in explanation of this fact the Police Captain in charge of the district states that his force on the morning of the murder was so small that each officer had twice his usual ground to watch. In other words, the force, as we have long known and frequently stated, is totally inadequate to prevent crime. In this instance it has been less effective than usual in detecting the criminals. It is apparent from the boldness of the attack that the criminals knew the whereabouts of the police officers; but the police do not seem to have seen or know anything of the criminals. This case has also an illustration of the operation of the law which will not be understood or appreciated by all. A man living in the vicinity of the murder hears that he is suspected of having committed it, and at once repairs to the nearest station-house and delivers himself into custody, declaring his innocence. He is taken before the wounded man, who declares positively that he is not the man who injured him, nor his companion who looked on. Still the man is held as a prisoner, on what grounds it is difficult to imagine.

Early on New Year's morning a gang of five rowdies, who had been gambling and drinking all night in the public saloon of the St. Barnard House, in this city, became enraged, and at once began firing at each other, to the imminent danger of all others in the saloon and of the passers by in the street. They were arrested and taken to prison, where they were locked up in one cell, or at least in cells communicating; for it appears that during their brief imprisonment of a few hours, their blood being cooled, they arranged a treaty of peace for their mutual protection and the defeat of the law. And singularly enough, their weak invention for this purpose succeeded. On being arranged they one and all declared they had no charge to make against each other; and so were discharged! Nothing at once more ridiculous or flagrant can be conceived than such a *denouement* to such an outrage. Only the criminals themselves seem to have had any recognized rights in the court; the offended public were unrepresented by police or prosecuting attorney, and the criminals were discharged because they did not choose to prosecute each other for the crime against the public which they had jointly committed. A distinguished prisoner lately escaped from the clutches of the law on the plea of momentary insanity; a great many more seem to be escaping through the insanity—or something worse—of the legal authorities.

From Canada comes another late illustration of the ignorance and unreasonableness of jurors. A man named Jones was accused of murdering his niece, and was convicted, not because there was any real evidence against him, but because the jury saw a motive for the deed in the enmity existing between the prisoner and the father of the victim. During the trial the prisoner's daughter confessed that she had alone committed the murder, and stated that her father knew nothing of the deed for hours after it was done. The jury, however, disregarded the confession, as far as it exculpated the father, and found him guilty of murder in the first degree. At the same time it accepted the confession as far as it implicated the girl herself, and condemned her to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. The man was hung, protesting his innocence; the girl was remanded to prison, declaring her guilt!

We are having just now what some of our contemporaries used to delight in calling "an epidemic of crime." Murders simply horrible in themselves, and without other moral than the degeneracy of the age, are occurring every day. We have murders with motives and without; murders committed in moments of passion and expiated by immediate suicide; murders prompted by avarice, jealousy and all the other passions, and also by political and social questions. All classes of society are implicated; all the various and varied communities of the different States are involved, and criminal trials and executions are occuring in all districts of the country. Public opinion and the organized authorities appear to be alike disregarded; and every evidence displayed of a disrespect for the laws. Crime is committed with a singular publicity, little effort being made at concealment, and criminals do not appear any longer to dread that the laws will be enforced against them. The evil tendency of all this can be readily imagined. We are hastening in this way to a dangerous condition of society—a condition in which the protection which the laws no longer afford will be sought by those illegal organizations which have at different times appeared in various disorganized communities, and which invariably become greater abuses than those which they were intended to correct.

The best check and cure for the epidemics of crime have generally been found in the hands of the judges of our criminal courts, and a few sensible and earnest grand juries, under charges from as many sensible judges, awake to the necessity of vigorous action against criminals, will form a most admirable preventive power; and put a sudden end to criminal excesses. It is the demoralization and laxity of the law which produces the demoralization of society, and the law must be enforced before society can be reformed.

A RAILROAD CASE.

The Most Important Lawsuit Ever Brought in Georgia.

[From the Macon Telegraph Jan. 30.]

Yesterday the Hon. Carlton B. Cole, Judge of the Superior Court of the Macon circuit, at the suit of certain stockholders of the Southwestern railroad, through their attorneys, the Messrs. Nisbets and Jackson and Messrs. Whittle and Gustin, granted a bill of injunction against the Southwestern railroad company and the Central railroad and banking company, forbidding the purchase by said companies of stock in the Atlantic and Gulf railroad company recently transferred to them, by the city of Savannah, and restraining said companies from all attempts to control, through said stock, the operations of the Atlantic and Gulf railroad, and the commercial and business interests of Central, Southern and Western Georgia, to be affected and controlled by the use of said stocks in the hands of the said companies.

This injunction, of course, will be fought in the court below, on a motion to dissolve, and then, go which way the cause may, appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court of the State. It is probably, in respect to its scope and general consequences, the most important suit ever brought in Georgia, and in the course of the trial, will array the best legal and forensic talent in the State.

The injunction restrains the purchase in question, on the grounds of a violation of the franchises of these companies, and of general public utility and convenience. In a word, we understand that the bill (which we have not seen) takes almost identical ground with the long editorial article in the Telegraph, about a fortnight ago, in which we expressed the opinion that combinations of capital and credit, resulting from these franchises, could not lawfully be wielded so as to obstruct public improvement, and interfere with the public convenience, and the legitimate development of trade.

The matter is in the hands of the courts—there we shall leave it, with the remark that we ardently desire the prosperity of all our railroads; but, at the same time, believe it to be indispensable public policy that they should be restrained alike from exorbitant and unequal taxation of the public, and from cutting each others' throats by an over-grasping and unnatural competition. If our courts shall sustain the grounds taken by this bill, Georgia will lead off in establishing a wise and liberal construction of railway franchises, which forbids what may be witnessed in other States—such gigantic combinations of railway influence as are popularly believed to control the politics, as well as finances of those States—combinations, for example, like the Pennsylvania Central in the Keystone State, and the Camden and Amboy in New Jersey.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Their Value—The Richness of the Country they Protect—The Defects in the Present Levee System.

[From the New York Times.]

The Mississippi, from the mouth of Red river to New Orleans, concentrates within its comparatively narrow banks the water drained from nearly two-thirds of the North American continent, affording 25,000 miles of navigable streams. The Red river, which is one of the unimportant tributaries of the Mississippi, is 2,500 miles long, and drains a country larger and infinitely more fertile than Egypt. It is on the banks of the Red river, and its unnumerable tributaries lying within the State of Louisiana, and upon the banks of the Mississippi, from the mouth of Red river to some forty miles below New Orleans, that within the last half century has been established what is known as the "Louisiana Levee System."

The necessity of these embankments grows out of the fact that the shores which line these rivers within the State of Louisiana are annually subject to overflow. Aside from this objection, no country on the globe presents so many advantages for the happiness of man. And within a few years, under the auspices of free labor, it will undoubtedly be the garden spot of the world, for the soil is inexhaustible, the climate is mild without being enervating, and the expenses of dwelling, clothing and living are merely nominal, compared with the demands made in the colder regions of the North. In fact, free labor has never before had such an Eden for the display of its thrift, enterprise and consequent material happiness.

The highest point on the banks of the rivers we have alluded to, within the "levee district," is at the shore line, and the land descends as you go inland about four inches to the mile. In the highest stage of the flood, which is designated the "Spring rise," the water would, if not obstructed rise from two to five feet above the natural embankment, and rush with great velocity in the swamps. To avoid this catastrophe there is erected along the river front what is called the "levee." When one is built it is usual to place the foundations about thirty or forty yards from the face of the natural bank. The laborers throw up dirt from the outside, and vary the hight of the levee from five to fifteen feet, according to the demand.

The levee pursues a zigzag course, for being too weak to give direction, it has to yield to the caprices of the current. If the bank on which the levee has been built threatens to "cave in," another levee is built in the rear. If a "cut off" occurs and changes the current of the river, then the levee in the vicinity is moved to the "front," so as to include what would otherwise be waste land. No permanency, indeed, is to be relied upon for the levee line. Houses that once stood two miles from the river bank, have, in time, "toppled into the surging waves of the Mississippi;" and houses again that were built near the bank, have had acres deposited in front of them.

As much as the river may change in its restless bed, it never alters its average width or sameness of appearance. What is engulfed by the swiftly rushing waters "in the bend" is thrown up on the opposite shore as the obtruding "point," and thus the Mississippi, ever changing, is eternally the same.

New Orleans, poetically denominated the "Cresent City," is built on one of these graceful bends, yet just below, fortunately for its protection, is a "point." McDonough, once the millionaire of New Orleans, lived opposite the city, and his "home estate" was constantly caving in, and he observed with a miser's sorrow that the exact amount of land he lost came up in city lots on the opposite side of the river. It was suggested by a very acute surveyor that Mr. McDonough have the latitude and longitude of his place taken and officially recorded, and longitude of the opposite or city side of the river taken and officially recorded, and by this means he could establish a legal claim against New Orleans and get well paid for the losses he sustained by his runaway land.

When the levees were first constructed, they were unimportant in their influence on the current of the river, but when cotton and sugar became the profitable agricultural productions of the country, plantations were rapidly opened, and of a necessity lands more and more "under high-water mark," were brought into cultivation, and the river itself was constantly brought within newly constructed embankments; and thus it was, that, at the breaking out of the rebellion, the levees in Louisiana extended along both sides of the river to the Arkansas and Mississippi State levees, and reached far up Red river, and had interlacing levees on innumerable tributary streams.

By law every planter was obliged to keep up the levee in front of his plantation, and when a "crevasse" was threatened or occurred, every negro laborer in the district affected was hurried from the plantations, and by superhuman efforts, and by the most ill-directed industry possible, the damage was as much as possible avoided.

For years before the levee system was destroyed by the efforts of the rebels to drown out the Federal forces operating against Vicksburg and Port Hudson, it was admitted by intelligent planters and good observers, that Louisiana was settled a century too soon; which meant that in another hundred years, if left undisturbed, by the annual deposits of the river, would have raised its banks to a level with the highest point of elevation. It was also admitted that more land was included within the protection of levees than could be securely held, for annually, the river broke through some point or another, and thus relieved itself from a general devastation of the country.

We have shown the value of the levees—spoken of the richness of the country they protect, and the manner they are built, and the suggestion crowds itself upon the mind, that accident and not design has devised the "system," and that it was imperfect in its operation, and had reached that point even before the rebellion, which would have compelled the planters to entirely change the manner of protecting themselves from overflow.

Under free labor, the imperative law of slavery, that called together the hosts of Egypt, or of Louisiana, to sweat and toil unpaid on the public works, has ended. The levees must hereafter be built on scientific principles, and instead of large tracts of country being dependent, only small districts must be liable to waste from the accident of an overflow. The system of stopping up the natural outlets of the Mississippi, below the mouth of Red river, must be abandoned, and every bayou that led off the impending flood must be a gateway to carry the surging tide harmlessly to the gulf.

There is nothing necessarily difficult in the problem of securing the lower Mississippi, the garden spot of the world, from its annual overflow. Providence has given intelligence to man to meet the difficulties, but it is man, free in the enjoyment of his intellect and resources, and a free, intelligent population, with small farms, and the consequent strength of a dense agricultural population will soon devise the way and command the resources that will secure lower Louisiana from all possible danger of an overflow.

Served 'em Right.

[From the New York Sun.]

A curious will case has just been decided in the London Court of Probate. The testator, Mr. Wm. Anderson, a retired merchant, died at Torquay in November, 1867. He was upwards of ninety years of age, and very infirm. For a year or two before he died his articulation was so indistinct that even those constantly with him could hardly understand what he meant except by signs. In 1833 he gave £20,000 by deed of gift to his only surviving son, William, to whom he also bequeathed the bulk of his property by a will made in the following year. Mr. Hunt, the testator's former partner, and Mr. Gotbed, a gentleman of independent means at Torquay, were named executors along with the son, with a legacy of £100 each, another of £150 being left to Miss Clarke, the testator's nurse. Toward the end of 1865 the testator became very weak in his mind, proposing marriage not only to his nurse but to several other ladies, notwithstanding his infirm and almost imbecile condition. A consultation was held, at which Mr. Gotbed, esteemed a very pious man, "laid the matter before the Lord." The son suggested that he should have power of attorney to manage his father's affairs, and left one with Mr. Gotbed to be filled up, but this was never done. In the beginning of 1867 the son was induced to deposit all his father's papers and securities with the family solicitor. Mr. Gotbed continued prayerfully attentive to the testator and his affairs; Mr. Hunt made repeated visits to Torquay, and Miss Clarke remained as nurse. When the old man died the son was astounded by the production of a will dated March, 1867, of which be had never before heard. This left him only £10,000, the property being mainly divided between Hunt and Gotbed, Miss Clarke's share having grown since the former will from £150 into an annuity of £100 a year. Mr. Hunt and Mr. Gotbed declared in court that they had done all they could to persuade the testator to make the will in his son's favor. The jury seem to have thought that they would therefore not be sorry to see their own wishes fulfilled, and cancelled the will of 1867.

The Twitchell Murder.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

The verdict of murder in the first degree against George B. Twitchell, Jr., has the approval of the entire community. The victim was a feeble old woman; she was lying asleep in the security of her own home, with no one in the house but her own daughter and that daughter's husband, on both of whom she had showered kindnesses of every kind. This feeble old woman was murdered, and all the circumstances pointed out her son-in-law so clearly and conclusively as the immediate agent in the murder as to leave no doubt of his guilt on any unbiased mind. The trial turned on the blood-sprinkled shirt. Twitchell's counsel might have been able to account for the blood on the garments which he had on his person when he helped to carry the murdered body of his mother-in-law into the house, but the sprinkles on his shirt, which he did not have on at that time, could not be so explained away. The spots on the wall, the gas-fixtures, the table top, the sofa showed that the blood had been thrown in spurts or sprinkles, either from the ruptured arteries of the murdered woman or from the brandishing of the murderous poker; and showed also, from their position, that the murderer himself must have received some of the sprinkles on his person. Whoever stood there at the head of that sofa must have been spotted by that deadly shower, and Twitchell was so spotted on all his garments, including the shirt which he did not have on when he helped to carry the body into the house."

☞ Light changeable silks will be much worn for evening dress this winter.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	GEN. LYTLE	5 P. M.
New Orleans	ALASKA	12 M.
Ark. River	CLARKSVILLE	12 M.

ARRIVALS—January 9.

St. Charles, Cin.	Gen. Buell, Cin.
Tarascon, Henderson.	Leonora, Madison.
Blue Wing, Ky. river.	Armenia, Pittsburg.
Sallie, Pittsburg.	Kate Robinson, Cum.
Le Claire, Tenn. river.	Camelia, Nashville.

DEPARTURES—January 9.

St. Charles, Cin.	Gen. Buell, Cin.
Tarascon, Henderson.	Leonora, Madison.
Blue Wing, Ky. river.	Armenia, N. O.
Kate Robinson, Tenn. R.	Camelia, Pittsburg.
	Virginia, N. O.

BOATS IN PORT.

Malta, city wharf.	Peytona, city wharf.
Sallie, city wharf.	Le Claire, city wharf.

THE RIVER is still on the decline having fallen 13 inches in the past twenty-four hours. The canal mark showed scant 11 feet 2 inches, the falls 9 feet 2 inches, and the rocks 8 feet 2 inches boating water, at half past five last evening. The weather has again turned cold and business on the wharf was disagreeable throughout the day on account of the bitter cold wind. Indications however are for the better, as our river front showed a degree of activity pleasant at least in front of the New Orleans boats.

The mail line steamers Gen. Buell and St. Charles came and went with fair trips for this season of the year.

The Madison mail packet Leonora was at the wharf and left at her usual hour yesterday evening.

The Gen. Lytle or Major Anderson is the regular mail packet for Cincinnati to-day.

Capt. Williams, of Madison, we are reliably informed, has sold one-half of the steamer J. L. Graham to Lloyd Rowan for $2,300. She is now on her way to the Wabash.

Some very good consignments of freight are being received on the wharf for the Clarksville, which will be here to-day from Cincinnati for Fort Smith and all Arkansas river ports.

The neat little packet Blue Wing made her usual trip yesterday. Her officers report the Kentucky river falling. Her trip to this port consisted chiefly of tobacco.

By dint of misfortune the LeClaire was unable to get off at her advertised hour. Yesterday we took a stroll down aboard of her and found everything in readiness to commence receiving freight, of which she already had a goodly load. Capt. Milt Aiken, however, was somewhat under the weather, having a very severe attack of neuralgia. The LeClaire will positively leave this port on Monday. She is a Louisville craft.

A lot of freight was given the America at this port yesterday, on her arrival from Cincinnati for New Orleans.

Several hundred packages of glassware, besides a lot of miscellaneous freight, was put ashore by the Sallie yesterday from Pittsburg.

Coal barges innumerable were being towed over the falls yesterday by the Falls City and other towboats.

It is expected that the Dexter will be in port from below to-night, with a large lot of mules, for which the Sallie has been engaged to reship to Wheeling and Pittsburg.

The Kate Robinson, for Tennessee river, passed down yesterday.

We understand that Capt. Gannon left for the South last evening.

Charlton, the mate, who killed Manly, at Parkersburg, Va., is known to a few of our river men, and so far as we can learn, has borne the character of a peaceable and quiet man. Manly, it is reported, leaves a wife and three children.

From the looks of things on the wharf last evening, it would seem to one not used to such sights that the whole Southern country intended to devote their time to the pursuit of agriculture. About an acre of plows and numberless wagons met the eye on every hand, all manufactured in this city, too.

The Leonidas will be in to-morrow from Pittsburg for New Orleans.

A gentleman in Portland, Me., has got it into his head to build an ark, and has devoted nearly all of his means to that purpose, being about $6,000.

The directors of the Kentucky River Navigation Company, at a meeting held in Frankfort on the 8th, agreed to go to work more vigorously. Two locks and dams are to be put under contract immediately, which will carry slack-water navigation as far as Paint Lick creek.

On Monday the county fathers of Franklin county will vote as to whether or not they will subscribe $50,000 in the stock of the Kentucky River Navigation Company. We do not wish to be considered as officious, but will say that, after all the improvements made in and around the capital by the citizens of Frankfort, it would be a severe blow to the denizens of that place for the appropriation not to be voted.

The old habit of taking two months or a month and a half to run from Pittsburg to New Orleans seems to be in vogue again. The Wauanita passed twenty-five days out from Pittsburg, having left that smoky city on December 11th. She delivered her freight there under a protest entered at Memphis.

Navigation of the Little Kanawha is again agitating the good people of Parkersburg. We cannot imagine why the people in that vicinity, seeing the advantages of opening up that stream to navigation, will hesitate longer in making appropriations sufficient to carry out the objects of the association already established at that place.

The dimensions of the Wabash packet Clara Scott, recently completed at Evansville, are: Length 133 feet, width over all 29 feet 6 inches, depth of hold 4 feet 4 inches. She has two five-flued boilers, 22 feet long and 36 inches in diameter, two engines 14½ inches diameter, with 4 feet stroke, driving a water-wheel 14 feet 6 inches in diameter, buckets 22 feet long and 14 inches wide. Her boilers and engines are connected by a double-riveted sheet-iron steam pipe. She has large carrying capacity, being 9¼ feet between decks. Her cabin is neat and tastily finished, having 18 staterooms. She draws 18 inches water.

The rates of freight from Shreveport to New Orleans are: Cotton, per bale, $2; cattle, per head, $6; passage, $20 to $25.

River Telegrams.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.—River falling slowly. Heavy rain last night. Now cloudy and cooler. Thermometer 42 degrees.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 9.—Weather cloudy and indications of rain. Mercury 57¼ degrees. River 8 feet 3 inches.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 9.—Clear and pleasant. River rising steadily. Arrived—Lady Gay, from Huntsville to St. Louis. Departed—Arthur, to New Orleans; Hale, with 1,300 bales, to Cincinnati.

CAIRO, Jan. 9.—Port List—Wilson, from New Orleans to Pittsburg, 5 P. M.; Quickstep, Evansville packet, 10 A. M.; Minneola, from Cincinnati to Memphis, 1 A. M.; Dexter, from New Orleans to Louisville, 2 P. M.; Norman, from Memphis to Evansville, 7; Louisiana, Louisville to New Orleans, 9; Silver Spray, from Cincinnati to New Orleans, 9; Nashville, Nashville packet, 12 M; Mollie Able, from Cairo to New Orleans, 12 M.; Tom Farrow, from St. Louis to New Orleans, 5 P. M.; Cumberland, Evansville packet, 8. River rose 7 inches. Weather clear and pleasant.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.—Arrived—John Kilgour, New Orleans. Departed—Alaska for New Orleans, Clifton for Memphis, John S. Garrett for New Orleans. River fell 1⅛ feet; 32 feet in the channel. Business was active for New Orleans and fair for other points.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 9.—River stationary, with 12 feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather cold and cloudy. Fanny Brandeis from Evantville and Talisman from Cairo arrived. Ella Hughes for upper Cumberland and Fanny Brandeis for Evansville departed.

From Our Exchanges.

The Pittsburg Commercial of the 8th has the following:

The well-known packet A. G. Thompson, N. B. Piersol commander, will leave for Cincinnati and Louisville on this day, positively. This boat is well found in every respect, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Give her a call.

A correspondent of the Big Sandy Herald writes as follows of a steamboat just built at Ceredo: "It is 88 feet long, 12 feet wide and will draw little more than 12 inches. As for its being made to 'run up Twelve Pole and Big Sandy,' it is made to run anywhere that the Richmond or Great Republic can run."

The Wheeling Intelligencer of the 6th says:

The marks last evening indicated about twenty feet and falling. The local packets made their usual trips. Several tows of coal passed down, and the prospect for an abundance of "black diamonds" in the cities and towns below must be most cheering. We doubt if as much coal ever passed down the river any preceding year as the one just closed.

We have no news this morning of the condition of the New State and Ingomar.

PERSONAL.

The Empress Eugenie, though reported very rich at the time of her marriage, was only moderately wealthy; with her spendthrift habits and the expenses connected with her exalted position, she has managed to incur more debts than she can pay, unless she curtails her expenses by two-thirds. One of her Spanish estates was sold in 1862, and the other, which cannot be sold under the laws of Spain, is heavily mortgaged.

According to a writer in Figaro, the famous prayer in Rossini's "Moses in Egypt" is nothing more than an air well known in the departments along the Pyrenees. "Our forefathers," he says, "made the mountains resound with the echoes of that melody; we sing it from infancy; and the old ploughman has never guided the slow steps of his cattle otherwise than with that national song."

When the women convicted of having poisoned their husbands at Marseilles were taken from the prison at Aix to the penitentiary, a large concourse of people surrounded them in the most menacing manner, shouting "To the guillotine with the poisoners!" Stones were hurled at the trembling wretches, and the gendarmes were barely able to protect them from the fury of the populace.

General Grant was met coming out of his headquarters, stoop-shouldered, hands in his pockets, looking as indifferent as if he were not oppressed with the cares of a nation. A friend saluted him, "Good morning, General." "Good morning." "General, you don't look as if you were President of the United States." "I ain't."

The contest for the United States Senatorship is very sharp at Albany. Fenton's chances have improved within a few days past and Roberts' have lessened. Horace Greeley, according to report, is there ostensibly to help Roberts, but really to get the place himself, if possible. It is said that he hopes the advocates of Morgan and Fenton, despairing of electing either one or the other, will compromise on him.

"Ouida's" last novel appears ornamented with a portrait of the anonymous author—a good looking, sentimental sort of woman, with long hair, and an expression as if she were sitting for her picture. It seems she has written eight or ten novels before, and that they have been well received by the "American People," to whom she dedicates this one. They have also been popular in England.

The number of "houses" constructed in Paris during the year ending the 1st of October last was 3,685. The "houses" in France contain at least five or six "apartments," and accommodate as many families. The number of houses pulled down during the same period was 1,764; of these, 717 were demolished contrary to the wishes of the proprietors, under "public utility."

☞ "Marigold" is the new color in gloves.

105 1-2 105 1-2

For 30 Days.

BEST BARGAINS IN THE CITY

THE WHOLE OF THAT IMMENSE STOCK OF LADIES' GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMINGS, &c., —AT— DORA SCHULZ'S 105½ FOURTH ST., Between Jefferson and Market, must be sold within THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS, As the house is to be vacated at the expiration of that time.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 9, 1869.

The Senate assembled and was called to order at the regular hour, and opened with the usual prayer by Elder J. L. T. Holland, of the Christian Church.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Halbert—Circuit Courts—A bill for the benefit of J. B. Fitch, late sheriff of Lewis county. Passed.

Mr. Boyd—County Courts—A bill for the benefit of the county court of Nelson county. Passed.

Mr. Allison—Same—A bill for the benefit of the Muhlenburg county court. Passed.

Mr. Holt—Judiciary—A bill to repeal an act to incorporate the town of Consolation, in Shelby county. Passed.

Mr. Gardner—Enrollments—Sundry enrolled bills ready for the signature of the Speaker.

LEAVES, &C.

Mr. Swigert—Leave—A bill to amend the charter of the Kentucky River Navigation Company. Internal Improvement.

Same—A bill to amend the charter of the Frankfort deposit bank. Banks.

Same—A bill to authorize the sale of so much of the turnpike road leading from Hardinsville to Lawrenceburg as lies in Franklin county. Internal Improvement.

Mr. Bradley—A bill for the benefit of W. A. Nesbett. Finance.

Same—A bill to legalize the acts of the Hopkins county court of claims at its November term, 1868. County Courts.

Mr Boyd—A bill for the benefit of E. T. Tush, of Rockcastle county. County Courts.

Mr. Payne—A bill to amend an act to enlarge and define the boundary of Bowling Green. Internal Improvement.

Same—A bill to amend section 638, Civil Code. Codes of Practice.

Mr. Holt—A bill for the benefit of N. E. Beckham. Judiciary.

Mr. O. P. Johnson—A bill to authorize the Butler County Court to issue bonds. County Courts.

Mr. Alexander—A bill for the benefit of the Police Court of Mount Carmel. County Courts.

Mr. Gardner—A bill for the benefit of Magoffin county. Revized Statutes.

Same—A bill for the benefit of Wolfe county. County Courts.

Same—A bill for the benefit of Magoffin county. Codes of Practice.

REPORTS.

Mr. Garriott—County Courts—A bill to authorize the Hancock county court to appropriate part of the county levy for certain purposes.

Mr. Payne—A bill to amend an act to define and enlarge the boundary of Bowling Green. Passed.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

An act providing for the sale of the real estate of decedents in certain cases. Postponed.

A senate bill to repeal the charter of the town of Mt. Vernon, in Rockcastle county. Postponed.

An act for the benefit of John Gilbert. Postponed.

REPORT.

Mr. Alexander—Internal Improvement—A bill to incorporate the Burial Association of Mount Carmel, in Fleming county. Passed.

HOUSE BILL TAKEN UP.

An act to change the line dividing Simpson and Logan counties. Passed.

REPORT.

Mr. Garriott—County courts—A bill to change the time of holding the Taylor county quarterly and justices' courts. Passed.

Mr. Payne—Leave—A bill to change the voting place in Covington District No. 4, in Warren county. Privileges and Elections.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE.

Prayer by the Rev. J. McC. Blayney, of the Presbyterian church.

The reading of the journal of Thursday was dispensed with.

HOUSE BILL.

An act to amend the revenue laws of this Commonwealth. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. Browne offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Speaker be authorized to so readjust the standing committees of the House as in his judgment he may think proper.

PETITIONS

were presented by Messrs. Corbett, Turner, Mr. Speaker (Bunch), Eastham and Bush, and appropriately referred.

LEAVES.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, which were appropriately referred, viz:

Mr. Hindman—To provide for furnishing certain public books to the county of Metcalfe.

Mr. Corbett—For the benefit of John W. Howard, of Blandville, Ballard county.

Same—For the benefit of Joseph A. Force, of Ballard county.

Mr. Wilson—To incorporate the Burlington and Hebron turnpike road company.

Mr. Davis—For the benefit of Jas. Paton, late clerk of the Bourbon Circuit Court.

Same—For the benefit of the Baptist Church in Paris.

Same—To change the time of holding the courts of justices of the peace in Bourbon county.

Same—To amend chapter 47, article 2, section 1 of the Revised Statutes.

Mr. Eastham—For the benefit of Wm. Hampton, of Boyd county.

Mr. Markley—To incorporate the Bracken and Pendleton turnpike road company.

Mr. Herd—For the benefit of E. Treadway, sheriff of Owsley county.

Mr. Major—To amend the charter of the city of Frankfort.

Same—For the benefit of the city of Frankfort.

Mr. Miles—For the benefit of B. F. Easley, late sheriff of Fulton county.

Mr. Howell—To amend the laws requiring clerks of county courts to certify and affix the county seal, free of charge, in cases of soldier's application for bounty or pension.

Same—To change the time of holding the quarterly courts and other courts of justices of the peace for Taylor county.

Mr. Beauchamp—For the benefit of Shepard Thomas, formerly sheriff of Hancock county.

Mr. A. B. Smith—To incorporate the Henry County Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

Mr. Cogar—To abolish the office of Chairman of the Board of Internal Improvement, and for other purposes.

Same—For the benefit of the Lexington, Harrodsburg and Perryville turnpike road company.

Mr. Leathers—To amend and reduce into one the several acts pertaining to the town of West Covington, in Kenton county.

Mr. Perkins—Amending section 81, Code of Practice.

Mr. McClary—For the benefit of Wm. M. Fish, late clerk of the Rockcastle County Court.

Same—For the benefit of R. D. Cook, late sheriff of Rockcastle county.

Mr. Rice—To change the time of holding courts in the Sixteenth Judicial District.

Same—To incorporate the Big Sandy Navigation company.

Mr. Bowles—Changing the time of holding the County and Quarterly Courts of Pike county.

Same—For the benefit of H. Williamson, of Pike county.

Mr. Holland—Declaring Clarke's river a navigable stream.

Same—To amend the several acts in regard to the town of Benton, in Marshall county.

Same—To amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Paducah, Benton, and Murray gravel road company.

Same—To amend the law in relation to crimes and punishments.

Same—To authorize the Judge of the Marshall County Court to change the State road from Columbus to Hopkinsville, on the land of D. F. Pace, in Marshall county.

Same—For the benefit of G. S. Jones, late sheriff of Marshall county.

Same—For the benefit of certain school districts in Marshall county.

Mr. Spaulding—To charter the Lebanon Female College.

Same—For the benefit of the United Baptist Church of Lebanon.

Mr. Ogilvie—To incorporate the Lutheran St. Paul Church at Paducah.

Mr. Turner—For the benefit of E. C. Atherton, of McLean county.

Mr. Jones—For the benefit of James H. Read, late sheriff of Metcalfe county.

Mr. Flippin—To amend an act known as the "Homestead Act."

Mr. Hay—To prevent the sale of spirituous liquors in the several counties of this Commonwealth.

Mr. Lee—To amend the road law of Pendleton county.

Same—To amend the game laws of the county of Pendleton.

Same—To amend the charter of the town of Falmouth.

Mr. Cantrill—For the benefit of James E. Emison, late sheriff of Scott county.

Mr. Sanders—To pay the trustees of school district No. 4, in Shelby county, their proportion of the fund allotted said county.

Same—To fix the salaries of circuit judges of this Commonwealth.

Mr. Bush—To change the dividing line between the counties of Simpson and Logan.

Mr. Beone—To incorporate the First Baptist Church of Elkton, Todd county.

Mr. Browne—To establish an equity term of the Washington circuit court.

Same—To repeal an act to regulate the time of holding the courts of justices of the peace in Washington county, approved March 7, 1868.

Mr. Drake—For the relief of S. B. Wallace, late sheriff of Webster county.

Mr. Hindman—To consolidate the offices of Adjutant and Quartermaster Generals.

Mr. W. J. Stone—For the benefit of the citizens of Logan county.

Same—For the benefit of W. Carter, of Caldwell county.

BILL REPORT.

Mr. Jefferson—Select Committee—To extend the charter of the Louisville Gas Company. Passed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

An act providing for the publication of certain legal advertisements, orders and notices in newspapers. Made special order for Friday, 15th instant.

SENATE BILL.

An act to amend an act to authorize the General Council of Louisville to increase the salary of the Judges of the Louisville Chancery and Court of Common Pleas, approved March 9, 1868. Passed.

HOUSE BILL.

Mr. Phister—Judiciary—To change the line between the counties of Logan and Simpson. Passed.

CITIZENS' BANK.

Mr. Phister moved that a committee be appointed to act in conjunction with a committee on the part of the Senate, to wait on the Governor, and request him to return to the House of Representatives, unsigned a bill to amend the charter of the Citizens' Bank, which motion was adopted, and Messrs. Phister and Browne were appointed said committee.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Corbett offered the following joint resolutions, which were ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

Whereas, it becomes the dignity of a great nation to act with generous magnanimity to its own people; therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky, That the Congress of the United States is most respectfully requested to remove all political disabilities which may have attached to any of the citizens of this State by virtue of the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment.

True to the ancient faith and teachings of her illustrious Clay, Kentucky will defend the Constitution and the Union in the future as in the past; but she now wishes above all things to see universal peace, harmony, fraternity, and concord prevail throughout the entire republic; and she believes that this can and will be most surely accomplished by universal amnesty and forgiveness.

Resolved, further, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and that they be requested to lay them before their respective bodies.

And then the House adjourned.

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY, JAN. 10 AND 11, 1869

LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL!

THE LEADING PAPER.

And Very Best Advertising Medium in the Southwest.

With the Largest and Most Widely Diffused Circulation West of New York.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The COURIER-JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at the following rates:

THE DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL.

A Large Forty-Column Newspaper.

One year	$12 00
Six months	6 25
Three months	3 25
One month	1 25

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $12 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, three cents per copy.

THE WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL.

A Large Forty-Column Newspaper.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
Six months	1 00
Five to ten copies, one year, each	1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each	1 50
Twenty copies and over, one year, each	1 25

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 25 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers, and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 25 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured, by mail at our risk in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 85 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 75 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $25; two months, $40; three months, $50.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features," 20 cents per line. "City Items" 25 cents per line, and "Local Notices" 30 cents per line each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrological" and "Lottery" advertisements 30 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price. Double columns advertisements 50 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 20 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1, special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The Bowling Green Democrat promises to be a daily next week.

A. B. Hilpp is the champion billiard player of Marion county.

Judge J. W. Cavanaugh is so unwell as to be confined to his bed.

Rents are said to be higher in Richmond, Ky., than were ever before known.

The residence of Mrs. L. Crain, in Fleming county, was destroyed by fire last week.

Robert Morris will deliver a lecture on Masonry at Franklin, Ky., one day this week.

Captain John Farrar and E. K. Owsley both of Paducah, have been appointed gaugers.

Two hundred and sixty-two prisoners were put in the Lexington jail during the year 1868.

J. H. Dodds was elected President of the Fulton county Agricultural Society last week.

Dr. Avery Grimes died very suddenly at his home in Fleming county on last Tuesday, the 5th instant.

Frankfort is fixing up her water arrangements in anticipation of use for her new steam fire engine.

Thirteen marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of Fleming county during the month of December.

Mr. Peter Smock died near Texas, Washington county, on the 26th ult., at the advanced age of 108 years.

W. F. Norton, of Paducah, Ky., contributed $1,068 to relieve a Baptist church of its indebtedness last week.

The case of young Bemiss, at Bowling Green, Ky., for killing a man by the name of Smith, has been dismissed.

The long-pending case of the Commonwealth against Overstreet, was dismissed from the McCracken Circuit Court on Monday last.

Joe Taylor, a negro, charged with committing a rape on a little girl at Paris, Ky., has been taken to Lexington to prevent mob law.

Abner Rhodes, who escaped from the Richmond jail last August, passed through Lexington a few days since, in charge of a constable.

A difficulty occurred at Barboursville, Kentucky, a few days since, between T. J. Pitzer and John Higgins, which resulted in the killing of Higgins.

Mr. R. T. Anderson, of Lexington, sold a day or two ago two fillies by Adsallah, out of Membrino mares, to a gentleman of New York city for $1,000.

A policemen attempted to arrest a negro in Lexington a day or two since, when the negro resisted, and disarmed the policeman of two pistols and a billet.

Several gentlemen of capital from Tennessee have been in Paducah for several days past, looking out for investments in city property and agricultural lands.

Mr. James H. Elbert, of Fayette county, sold to J. Wilson & Co., of Cincinnati, a day or two ago, two hundred barrels of mess pork for February delivery at $20 per barrel.

The night watchman of the Kentucky Central railroad depot, in Lexington, Gran Delaney, died very suddenly a few nights since from excessive bleeding at the nose and mouth.

The number of houses built in Paducah in 1868, was sixty; in 1867, one hundred and in 1866, one hundred and sixty. Of these, in 1868, there were fifty bricks, and the balance frames.

Mr. J. B. Dunn, of Lexington, sold one hundred mules to Hall & Lysle, on Wednesday last, for $150 per head. This species of stock is in great demand for the South, and at good prices.

The Theological School of Kentucky University, at Lexington, is one of the most prosperous of the numerous colleges connected with it. There are now between ninety and one hundred young men in daily attendance upon its instruction.

The following freight was shipped from Franklin depot during the year 1868, ending 31st of December: 950 hogsheads tobacco, 34,600 bushels corn, 32,250 bushels wheat, 55 car loads of hogs, 16 car loads of cattle, 3 car loads of mules, 2 car loads of sheep, 1,540 barrels of flour.

On Monday last about fifty mounted negroes passed through Lebanon. They were at first mistaken for Ku-klux, but it was afterward ascertained that they were railroad hands or their way from the neighborhood of Richmond to work on the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad.

The Court of Appeals at Frankfort, for several days this week was occupied in hearing the argument of very interesting questions involving the doctrine of estoppel, the validity of an unsigned judgment, and other legal points involved in the case of Mason, &c., vs. Mason, &c., from the Madison circuit court.

William A. Meriwether, United States Marshal for Kentucky, will, at 12 o'clock on the 8th day of February, 1869, sell to the highest bidder, at the court-house door in Paducah, the New Orleans and Ohio Railroad, with all its lands, depots, warehouse, cars, engines, fixtures, etc., for the payment of some mortgage bonds which the United States holds against the road.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Macon, Ga., has received her new steam fire-engine.

Brownlow's name is still at the head of the Knoxville Whig.

Two parties claim the control of the Louisiana penitentiary.

The Hempfield Railroad Directors met at Wheeling, Va., on the 8th.

A sale of Charleston, S. C., city stock was reported yesterday at sixty cents.

A deaf man was robbed of $300 in gold at McMinnville, Oregon, some time since.

A large machine shop has been erected and is now under operation at Atlanta, Ga.

A velocipede race was to have taken place at Galveston, Texas, on Tuesday last.

Citizens of Atlanta, Ga., have bought property on which to build a new poor-house.

The Bedford County Teachers' Association meet at Shelbyville, Tennessee, on the 25th.

Two hundred and fifty-two bales of cotton were received at Columbus, Ga., on the 7th inst.

The Chattahoochee National Bank of Columbus, Georgia, has declared a dividend of 5 per cent.

A Mrs. Sinclair attempted to commit suicide at New Orleans Monday last by taking laudanum.

The amount of revenue collected in the Richmond, Va., districts foots up $76,000 for the year 1868.

John A. L. Goggin, a distinguished member of the bar and citizen of Lynchburg, Virginia, died on the 5th.

A shooting affair occurred at Knoxville on Thursday between M. J. Childress and C. H. Fourney. Nobody hurt.

The skeleton of a young man was found near San Diego, Cal., sometime since, with a bullet hole through the skull.

The net proceeds of the Macon and Western Railroad Company, of Georgia, for the year 1868, amount to $476,918 97.

The shipments of lumber from the Pontosi, Mo., depot during the week ending Tuesday, January 5th, were 95 car loads.

Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana, vetoed the bill for having Bayou Manchac and the Legislature sustained the veto.

By resolution of the Board of Directors of the City Railroad, at Charleston, S. C., all free tickets have been withdrawn.

On Saturday of last week a young man by the name of Johnson, at Knoxville, Tenn., accidentally shot and killed himself.

Four sailors at New Orleans deserted from a Boston steamship on Monday, taking with them everything valuable they could steal.

The city authorities of Macon, Ga., took possession of the late Freedmen's Bureau hospital at that place. It has been purchased by the city.

A dividend of six per cent. net has been declared by the Lynchburg (Virginia) national bank, for the half year ending December 31st, 1868.

Thompson Campbell, of Cal., the well-known orator and politician, died in San Francisco, Cal., Sunday, December 6th, at the age of 50.

A body of Kuklux went into the town of Shelbyville, Tennessee, on the night of the 2d, and in passing out were fired on by a party of negroes.

A number of soldiers of the garrison at the citadel, in Charleston, S. C., are being discharged daily, their terms of enlistment having expired.

The Rev. Joseph E. Carter asks the attention of the city fathers of Huntsville, Ala., to the growing evil of allowing kine to be played in their midst.

A meeting was called at Galveston, Texas, to take into consideration the removal of obstructions from the harbor at that city. But one person attended the meeting.

Four hundred bags of white beans, measuring eight hundred bushels, were sold yesterday by Lee & Taylor, of Lynchburg, Virginia, to a Boston firm, at $2 75 per bushel.

The laborers in the rice fields on the Cooper river, South Carolina, have struck for one-half of the crop, instead of one-third allowed under the arrangement of the past season.

A petition numerously signed by the citizens of Evergreen, Virginia, has been handed to the President of the Lynchburg railroad, asking the building of a depot at the former place.

George C. McKee got into a difficulty with a Mr. Ward, at Natchez, a few days since, and in the mêlée had his collar bone broken with a poker, while he shot Ilewett in the thigh with a revolver.

The residence of the late Gen. Rains, on Georgia avenue, at Macon, Ga., was sold on Tuesday for $15,000. John E. Jones was the purchaser. It was thought to have been worth a great deal more than the figures it brought.

Southern produce of every kind is going forward to market in a steady and unfailing stream, and already the North is remitting her millions to pay for the cotton, rice, sugar, and molasses sold by the Southern States.

A young man named Michael McHaney, an employee of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company, was seriously injured Monday afternoon at Lynchburg, Virginia, by a part of the brick wall of the burnt machine shops falling on him.

The grocery store of Mr. Covedo, corner of Twenty-ninth and Cary streets, Richmond, Va., was forcibly entered on Monday night, and groceries to the amount of $150 and $50 in United States currency carried off. As yet there is no clue to the thieves.

The shipments of the St. Louis Lead Mining Company, from their works on Mineral Fork, in Washington county, Mo., for the month of December, foot up 967 pigs—60,050 pounds. The shipments of the Big River Company for the calendar year 1868 foot up 858,380 pounds.

Next Monday the people of Jackson county, Mo., will vote upon the question whether or not it is expedient to compete for the location there of the State Agricultural College, by assenting to a donation of $100,000 to secure the location of the college in that county.

The Supreme Court of Georgia has decided that a tenant owes rent upon his house, after it has been burned down, for the balance of the time specified by the contract, the same as if a fire had never occurred, and it would be well for them to put a fire exception on the face of their notes.

In Texas, on the 1st inst., about thirty Indians attacked the El Paso mail stage. The driver was killed, stripped naked and tied by the heels to the hind boot of the stage and dragged off since morning. At 10 o'clock four mules were then taken out and the harness and stage coach were cut to pieces.

The Hanlons made a trip about the streets of New Orleans on their velocipedes on Monday afternoon, trying it first upon the sidewalk. After they had been once around the square an edict from the metropolitan policemen compelled them to take to the street, where for a short time they continued disporting themselves upon the bicycles.

Two employes of the Tredegar Iron Works, at Richmond, Va., Messrs. Bolton and Treacy, while attempting to cross James river in a boat, Monday evening, were washed down below the dam in front of Belle Isle, and by a miracle escaped being drowned. They say that when they reached the middle of the river they found themselves enveloped in a dense fog, and were entirely at a loss as to what course they should pursue.

A most dangerous counterfit five dollar Treasury note is in circulation at Kansas City, Mo. The earliest mode of detecting it is by the green ornamental engraving lenthwise, which in the counterfeit is of a paler color, and consequently has a brighter look than the dark green of the original. Seen under the microscope, the engraving of the counterfeit is coarser than the original, and there are some misplacements or omissions, but to the naked eye it presents a genuine appearance.

A pleasant occurrence took place on Canal street, New Orleans, last Saturday, in which one of the pickpockets who are preying upon our citizens victimized himself. It appears that a lady, who was out shopping, went into Levoy's store, and, after making some purchases, searched her pocket for her portemonnaie, but to her great surprise discovered that it was gone, and found instead a diamond ring, which proved to be worth the above one hundred and fifty and two hundred dollars, with which she went on her way rejoicing. It is natural to presume that the pickpocket who stole her portemonnaie accidentally dropped the ring in his haste to get away with the booty, consisting of a few dollars in greenbacks.

Operation of the Fourteenth Amendment.

When the next Congress is assembled the question will no doubt come up whether, under the fourteenth amendment, claimed by the Radicals to have been made in due form a part of the Constitution, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri, while denying to their negroes the right of suffrage, will be entitled to their present number of members of the House of Representatives. Our own State has nine Representatives, that being the number apportioned to her for her entire population white and black, but the fourteenth amendment says: "When the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President or Vice President * * * is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens, twenty-one years of age, in such State."

It would be weakness to doubt that the Congressional Radicals will undertake to enforce this amendment by cutting down the delegations of the three States mentioned, unless they shall adopt negro suffrage or unless the unscrupulous usurpers shall prefer the plan of having negro suffrage imposed unconditionally upon all the States that don't voluntarily adopt it. Under the operation of the amendment the Kentucky delegation would be cut down to seven, or, at most, eight. Whether the fourteenth amendment was attached to the Constitution in a constitutional manner might well be a question for the decision of the Supreme Court, but past events abundantly show that the court is utterly incapable of making a successful resistance to the will of Congress, no matter what that will may be. It is a wretched cripple.

If the House of Representatives shall determine to reduce the delegations of Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri, it must be decided what member of those delegations shall be rejected and what ones permitted to take their seats. But we don't see by what rule or upon what principle the House can decide this. The difficulty seems to us insurmountable, for all of the members of each of the three delegations stand upon the same footing. Congress, reckless as it is, could hardly venture to assume the responsibility of discriminating without reason or even the pretext of a reason. If Congress is determined to execute the fourteenth amendment upon the three refractory or rather self-respecting States, we think that it will have to practice the mischievous and most injurious usurpation of annulling the elections in those States altogether, and leaving the people to elect new and smaller delegations.

☞ We shall do whatever in us lies.—(Forney Everything in you lies.

How to Secure Resumption.

Most of the papers are discussing the question what sort of a law of Congress would soonest secure the resumption of specie payments. What we want in order to resumption is not a law so much as a policy. We may enact resumption, we may enact and enact and enact and keep on enacting, but we might as well enact when the tides of the sea shall flow and when they shall ebb. The laws of trade yield no allegiance to the laws of Congress. They exact allegiance from all and render it to none. A statute law fixing the day of resumption would be one of the vainest and idlest of all vain and idle things. Congress, it is true, might, with the small amount of gold in its coffers, enact and proclaim that it would commence on a certain day to pay out that amount in discharge of its own obligations as fast as presented, but that would avail little or nothing. The gold would at once be paid out, the greater part of the Government's obligations would remain, and there would be no resumption whatever among the people. Government couldn't extort specie, though it had the physical strength of fifty governments, where the specie doesn't exist. All the governments in the world couldn't, by screw power, lever power, and hydrostatic power, get specie from pockets full only of paper or emptiness.

Undoubtedly we want resumption, and, if the Republic lives, we shall, sooner or later, have resumption, but not a violent and unnaturally-forced resumption. Things must, to a great extent, be left to shape their own course, to wear their own channel. Congress does best in regard to some matters when it does nothing except by indirect means. Congress may legislate resumption for this, that, or some other time, but resumption will not therefore take place. It may repeal the legal-tender act but the repeal wouldn't involve resumption, though it might involve distress, general bankruptcy, and wide-spread ruin. We want no more Government promises of specie payments, all the greenbacks bear such a promise upon their faces, and if a promise, given once, is of no account, it would be of none though repeated every day of the year and every hour of the day. There is said to be safety in "a multitude of counselors," but not in a multitude of promises. What we need, and what only can be of avail to us in regard to resumption, is a wise policy that shall promote resumption by promoting the great interests of the country, the whole country. The general characteristic of the needed policy cannot fail to suggest itself to every man. There's no vagueness, obscurity, or mystery about it. It should subject or leave the currency to the laws of trade so as to restore it to soundness, it should strengthen the Government with just revenues regularly and permanently in excess of expenditures, it should put a stop to extravagant and profligate appropriations, it should make taxation easier upon the people's shoulders by laying it for the benefit of the Government and not for the advantage of special individuals, classes, and plundering "rings," and, above all things, it should lift the crushing hand of tyranny from the South, in order that the noblest portion of our continent, brought back at last to her former wealth and prosperity, might contribute her full and just proportion to the wealth and prosperity of the whole country.

Let such a policy prevail, and specie payments will come of themselves.

The Kentucky Coal Region.

Hon. Joseph S. Wilson, in his general land office report for 1867, says: "The coal area of Kentucky is but little understood, and the deposits, in position and character, are clearly assimilated to those of West Virginia and Pennsylvania."

It ought to be understood. Its importance is great enough.

Kentucky contains a workable coal area of thirteen thousand seven hundred square miles; whereas Pennsylvania, with all her fame, contains only a workable coal area of thirteen thousand one hundred and twenty-six square miles. Great Britain, hitherto the wonder of the world for coal resources, contains only six thousand one hundred and ninety-five square miles of workable coal area. The State of Kentucky contains double that amount, and it is believed a still greater proportion of iron ore, yet it is scarce known. There are the Big Sandy, Kentucky river, Green river, Cumberland river—all navigable for steamboats—the banks of all these streams contain abundant deposits of coal and iron ore. Railroads, too, are now going, and projected to go, into the eastern, the principal mineral district of Kentucky.

It is the duty and interest of the State to publish to the world, at home and abroad, all facts obtainable regarding her minerals, and the further fact that the lands containing them can be bought for a trifle. It is strange if capital and enterprise could not be attracted; it can only be a question of time, and exertion will hasten that time.

We alluded in a former article to the five States, including Kentucky, which form the chief corn and stock raising belt of the West, as destined to be the grand center of dense population and varied industry. The workable coal area of those States extends to 97,700 square miles, and the workable coal area of the United States extends to 200,000 square miles; so that those five States named have the half of it. It may be interesting to note that the workable coal area of the whole world, outside of the United States, only extends to 26,000 square miles. Therefore our five States named contain about four times as much coal as does the rest of the world, outside of our own great Union.

This does seem a singular and bountiful dispensation of providence. In this, the hand of nature points to greatness. Nothing is made in vain. Coal is, in fact, power, and will be used. It is our part to appreciate, and in some measure to comprehend the mighty resources of our country, and use all human means to develop them.

Congress.

We care not, as we have often said how little this Congress may do. Probably the less the better. If nothing at all, probably the very best, for its propensities are wholly toward evil. If, however, it were fit for the discharge of its appropriate functions, we should wish it to act with vigor, for very much is needed at its present session to meet important public wants and to establish reforms which cannot be postponed until the meeting of a future Congress without serious injury and grave wrong to the nation. Before expenditures are voted during the present session, the closest and most searching investigations should be had in regard to their propriety and necessity. Retrenchment never was and never will be more entirely in order, never was and never will be more imperatively demanded than it is now, but we have little doubt that this Congress, if it shall undertake the retrenchment role, will retrench where it shouldn't and not retrench where it should. It will retrench with a view to the interests of the Radical party, not of the country. And its retrenchment will in many, if not most cases, be a bogus retrenchment, a mock retrenchment, a nominal reduction of expenses to be supplied by inevitable deficiency bills hereafter, though this kind of maneuver or dodge would seem to be of less use to the party now than it was before the Presidential election, when there was a specific partisan purpose to be subserved by it. The party, having got its President, might, we should suppose, afford to be bare-faced and bold-faced in whatever financial and political profligacy it is determined to practice.

☞ Public functionaries may counsel repudiation, but it will not come upon their recommendation. Want and famine may counsel it, and then it will happen.

Transfer of the Government.

Johnson virtually bred to suppress Congress, and Congress in turn, notwithstanding the failure of impeachment, has paralsed the arm of the Executive, and made Presidential vetoes as nugatory as Democratic editorials. The real government of the country has been transferred to Congress to a larger extent than at any former period of national history.—[Philadelphia Telegraph.

What a vaunt for a Radical organ to make! The Philadelphia editor says that "Congress has paralsed the arm of the Executive," and he might add with truth that Congress has paralsed the arm of the Supreme Court of the United States. But what, right has Congress to palsey the arms of the other departments of the Government? Does not the Constitution create or ordain those departments, and has not the country need of the vigorous use of their arms unpalsied?

The Philadelphia organ boasts that "the real government of the country has been transferred to Congress to a larger extent than at any former period of our national history." This is true, but by what power has the real government of the country been transferred to Congress to such an enormous extent? By what power but that of Congress itself? And has Congress a right to grasp and transfer and appropriate to itself the whole Government carefully divided out by the Constitution among three departments? Is Congress, in this, not guilty of criminal usurpation? Is it not false to the institutions of the country? And does not the tone of its organs show that they are ready at all times not only to defend its usurpations, but to boast of them and to glory in them?

☞ The Radical organs say that repudiation, if it shall occur, will be "an eternal national disgrace." The repudiation of the Continental debt by our grand old fathers wasn't "an eternal national disgrace," for they repudiated simply because they couldn't pay. If we refuse to pay when we can possibly pay, it will certainly be "an eternal national disgrace," but no disgrace at all if we don't pay when we simply can't.

☞ The Chicago Republican thinks that the retention of the tenure of office law would be a benefit to Grant, by protecting him against the annoyance of importunate office-beggers. But Grant clearly indicates that he chooses to submit to the shameful annoyance. Of what consequence is a President who has no patronage? Who cares a fig for him?

☞ There are at least a hundred thousand Radicals in the country, every man of whom was *the very first to nominate Gen Grant for the Presidency!* Of course each of them is entitled to something particularly handsome at his hands. They will admit that themselves.

☞ If the negroes are hungry, they have the gracious permission of the carpet-baggers to take bits into their mouths.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Attention is directed to the sale of a building lot, 25 by 105 feet, on Twenty-first and Rowan streets, on Monday afternoon, January 11, 1869, at 3½ o'clock, on the premises. The property will be sold without limit.

☞ To-morrow morning at 10 o'clock Messrs. Morris, Southwick & Co. sell at auction at No. 163 Second street, between Green and Walnut, a general assortment of household and kitchen furniture.

☞ Astonishing how cheap goods are sold at Mrs. China Palace, Fourth and Green. The stock is immense and contains all of the latest designs in china, glass, and fancy goods; all of which are now offered at less than importing cost. Call and make your selections before the assortment is broken.

☞ A case of Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific in the house is a well-spring of satisfaction. You can always find the true remedy for a cold, cough, sore throat, influenza, hoarseness, catarrh, or other of the thousand ailments to which a family are subject, and thus save doctor's fees, loss of time, and suffering. Price of a full case and book of directions is $10. Sent to any address on receipt of the price. Address Humphreys' Specific Homeopathic Medicine Company, 562 Broadway, N. Y.

HIGHMAN'S GENUINE COD-LIVER OIL.—Our Cod liver Oil is warranted pure Newfoundland oil. It has stood the test of twenty years' experience, and can be relied upon in every particular. Its superiority over that prepared on our own seashore is shown by the numerous cures performed by it when the inferior oils had been tried without effect. The uniform good quality of our oil has given it the preference over the numerous brands in the market, and has elicited the highest commendation from eminent physicians. For sale by all respectable druggists in the United States.

LOCAL NOTICES.

BENJ. F. ALFORD,

APOTHECARY,

Seventh and Market streets,

☞ Money loaned on all kinds of articles of value at O'Brien's Eagle Loan office, 95½ Fifth street, above Market.

☞ "Time may scar and blanch your brow," but it cannot silver your hair if you use that excellent renewer known as "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative," to the absolute exclusion of all the vile compounds with which the market is flooded. R. A. Robinson & Co., wholesale agents. At retail by all druggists in Louisville. ja5dec3

For Coughs and Colds.

use Dr. Grs 'es' cough candy. It is a sure cure. no8 dif

☞ Highest price paid for bonds, gold, silver and uncurrent money, at S. ROTHCHILD'S, dy22 dif 74 Main, between Second and Third.

☞ If you want to borrow money on collateral, go to S. ROTCHILD'S, Main stre between Second and Third. dy22 dif

☞ Mutilated currency redeemed at its value at S. ROTHCHILD'S, dy22 dif Main, between Second and Third.

The Colton Dental Association

No. 154 Fifth street, between Green and Walnut, originated the use of nitrous oxide gas, and administer it, chemically pure, and extract teeth without pain; perform all operations in dentistry scientifically. B. N. GILDEA, D. D. S., mayl7-Suif Dr. W. D. STONE, Operator.

☞ Use Walker's Tonic Bitters for dyspepsia

☞ Use Walker's Tonic Bitters for sick headache.

☞ Use Walker's Tonic Bitters for every species of indigestion.

☞ Use Walker's Tonic Bitters.

☞ "The best Tonic in the world."

☞ Use Walker's Tonic Bitters for fevers.

☞ Use Walker's Tonic Bitters for torpid liver.

☞ Use Walker's Tonic Bitters for catarrh.

Republican Soldiers' Association.

All late soldiers resident in the Fifth Congressional District of Kentucky, who wish to become members of the Republican Soldiers' Association, can either call at my office, No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Kentucky, or by letter signify such desire, and at the same time report their late company, regiment, and rank, and also their present residence.

H. WARD,
dec8 dif Chairman Fifth District Committee.

KENTUCKY HAT, CAP, AND FUR MANUFACTORY—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

By J. KOOPER, 219 Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, and 122 Market, between Floyd and Preston.

The cheapest and finest stock of hats, caps, and fur goods in the city. All furs bought at my house are warranted, and saved during the summer without charge. My entire particular attention to altering and cleaning furs and hats. Cash paid for all kinds of skins. oct11 dif

Lots for Sale.

We have a few more lots for sale, on Chestnut, Madison and Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets.

jel7 dif GRAVES & SON.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid hair dye is the best in the world: the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; removes the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all druggists and perfumers and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond street, New York. (ja14 dly) no26 dtsb1

MARRIED.

COUDEN—CUMMINS—On the 31st December, 1868, by Rev. L. W. Bernard, D. D., at the residence of Mrs. E. F. Cummins, all of this city.

ROBINSON—HOPKINS—On the 5th inst., by the Rev. John L. McKee, Mr. A. W. Robinson, of Henderson, Ky., to Mrs. Lizzie D. Hopkins, of this city.

RUDD—FOGG—On Thursday, Jan. 7, 19 9, by the Rt Rev. Bishop Feehan, Dr. RICHARD H. RUDD, of Louisville, Ky., to ELLEN, only daughter of G. M. Fogg, Esq., of Nashville, Tenn.

DIED.

SMITH—In this city on Saturday, January 9, 1869, at 50 minutes past 12 o'clock A. M., MIRIAM WHITCROSS, youngest daughter of Geo. L. and Delitha A. Smith, aged 14 months.

The funeral will take place at their residence, on southwest corner of First and Jacob streets, on Sunday afternoon, the 10th inst., at 2½ o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nails.

2,500 KEGS assorted in store and arriving, and for sale by MOORE, BREMAKER & CO. 119 dtf

A Fortune of $10,000

CAN be acquired in one year by selling our 100 han new articles. Agents wanted everywhere. Business can be done in doors or out. Samples sent free. Address DAILEY & CO., 148 Fulton st., New York. j9 d54w1

Galt House.

A CALL of 18 per cent. (being the 5th and last) on the capital stock subscribed in the Galt House Company is made payable on the 11th inst. at the banking office of the Western Financial Corporation in this city. H. D. NEWCOMB, Pres't.

Louisville, Jan. 6, 1869—d5

Drugs, &c.

WE have in store and are daily receiving a large and very complete stock of drugs, chemicals, glass and glassware, dye stuffs, and druggists' sundries, which we offer to the trade on very favorable terms. PETRIE, POWERS & COOPER, Successors to Wilson, Peter & Co.

jal deodlm4w1 272 Main street.

T. L. JEFFERSON & BRO.'S

LOUISVILLE FLOUR DEPOT.

5000 BBLS. Flour, embracing the several grades of Fancy, A. No. 1, Extra Family, Extra, Superfine, and Fine, now in store and for sale at lowest market rates by T. L. JEFFERSON & BRO.'S,

Northeast corner Main and First sts.

Instruction on the Piano.

PROF. JOS. KNEFLER—Address 282 Floyd, between Chestnut and Green, or C. F. Faulds' music store—takes the liberty to refer, among others, to the following well-known gentlemen: W. G. Anderson, N. Bloom, A. Brandeis, Dr. S. Brandeis, D. P. Faulds, Prof. Hallman, and A. T. Moore. Th. Schwartz, J. Woll. j 13 dl—jan16 dl

Glass and Glassware.

1000 BOXES Window Glass, 1,200 PACKAGES Glassware, for sale by PETRIE, POWERS & COOPER, Successors to Wilson, Peter & Co. Jal deodlm4w1 272 Main street.

Kiln-dried Hominy.

WE are the agents, for this market, of the Favorite Miller & Dunlap, also of Tonnele's XXX Hominy, and are always prepared to fill orders for the same. jy 26 T. L. JEFFERSON & BROS.

Fox's Starch.

WE have the agency for this celebrated Starch, for this market, and are prepared to furnish the trade with large or small quantities at factory prices. jy 26 T. L. JEFFERSON & BROS.

Chemicals.

15,000 LBS. Soda Ash, 100 kegs Sulphate Soda, 4,000 lbs. Sal Soda, for sale by PETRIE, POWERS & COOPER, Successors to Wilson, Peter & Co., Jal deodlm4w1 272 Main street.

Rye.

8,000 BUSHELS No. 1 Rye in store and for sale by J. C. MULHOLLAND & BROS., ja5 dtf 79 Third st.

Notice of Removal.

WILLIAM BABB has removed from 42 Second street to No. 7 Third street, between Main and river. jal dlm

Coffee.

1,000 BAGS in store and arriving, from fair to choice, for sale by MOORE, BREMAKER & CO. ja3

Sugar and Molasses.

325 BBLS. New Orleans Molasses, from fair to choice; 163 hhds New Orleans Sugar, from fair to choice; Received by steamer Indiana, Richmond, and railroad, and for sale by MOORE, BREMAKER & CO. ja3

Refined Sugar.

500 BBLS. Crushed, Powdered, and Granulated; 20 bbls. A; 120 bbls. B; In store and for sale by MOORE, BREMAKER & CO. ja3

New Jewelry Store.

GO to RUSSELL'S, 59 Third street, near Main, to have your watches or jewelry repaired. A nice assortment of goods just received. dl6 cedlm

To Stock Men.

WE wish to dispose of the Slop from a Distillery in the south part of Louisville. We propose to mash 800 bbls grain per day, and to begin about the 1st of February. Ample ground for labelling stock, and we believe superior advantages can be furnished. Address BRIDGE, JEFFERSON & CO., 428 dtf No. 49 Main st., below Second.

The World Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York,

WISHES a competent local agent for the city of Louisville, Ky., and can give employment to 6 special agents in the State of Kentucky. Terms liberal, and made known by addressing BROWN & BAINFIELD, General Agents, Bowling Green, Kentucky. de31 dlm

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper-Whisky, from 6 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by R. BUSTARD, No. 271 Main street, mh8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

HORSE-SHOEING.

HORSES sent to my shop will receive prompt attention. Shop on First street, between Jefferson and Market. my18 dif JOHN MUDD.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BANKERS,

No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square, oct29 d&wly NEW YORK.

FOR THREE DOLLARS

We take your measure and make you

OUR "STANDARD" SHIRT

In 6-plait, 5-plait, 1-plait, or full-bosom.

YOUR NAME IS MARKED ON IT INDELLIBLY.

☞ We warrant it to fit you. ☜

Our linens are FRESH FROM THE LOOM. An experience of many years has proved them the best in use. We do nothing but first-class work.

GREEN & GREEN,

CORNER FOURTH ANK MAIN.

HAMBLETON COLLEGE,

Elizabethtown, Kentucky.

Rev. J. W. HEAGEN, President.

A. G. CRAIG, M.A., Professor of Ancient Languages and Physical Sciences.

J. M. FISHER, Professor of Modern Languages and Mathematics.

THE next session of this institution will open on MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1869.

Board, light, fuel, washing and tuition for 20 weeks.....$100

☞ Students have pleasant rooms.

References—John G. Barrier, Hamilton & Bro., Wright & Swearingen, and Davidson & Robinson, Louisville, or J. W. BRAGG'S, ja10 dlS Elizabethtown, Ky.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION.

THE celebrated FIRE IGNITER, a small lump of which is sufficient to start a large fire—saving the expense of buying and splitting kindling—can be obtained from manufacturers, at their office, No. 1235½, between Second and Third. BUCHANAN & PEARMAN.

GREAT BARGAINS

AT CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'

Cheap Lace Store,

163½ FOURTH STREET.

CONSISTING IN—
French Embroideries.
Alexandre Kid Gloves, $1 50.
German and French Corsets.
Real Thread and Valenciennes Edgings.
Linen Tape Trimming at 75 cents a piece.
Lace Embroidery Insertions.
Real Linen Laces.
Linen Embroidered Edgings and Insertions.
Stamped Chemise Yokes, &c.
Real Cluny Lace Collars, 50 cents.
Also, a lot of Remnants of Embroideries, at very low prices. ja16 dif

Get the Best

ORGANS

AT PRICES OF INFERIOR WORK.

THE Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. respectfully announce that they have adopted and will rigidly adhere to the policy of printing in their price lists and circulars their very lowest prices, which are, therefore, alike to all and subject to no discount. This system secures every purchaser against an exorbitant price, and saves necessity for bartering.

They solicit comparison of the prices in their new catalogue (just issued) with those of their organs with careful examination and comparison of capacity, quality and workmanship of different instruments. The company's perfected machinery, scrupulous facilities, and experienced workmen, together with the most important and valuable improvements by them, enable them to produce the best work at the lowest possible cost, consequently, to offer their well-known organs, winners of the Paris Exposition Medal and 11 other first premiums, with the acknowledged standard of excellence in their design, at prices as low or even less than those demanded for inferior organs. The following are examples of our reduced scale of prices:

FOUR-OCTAVE ORGAN, solid black walnut case, 4 stops, 1 set reeds, (S&H) No. 1. Price.....$50

FIVE-OCTAVE DOUBLE REED ORGAN, 8 stops, with tremulant, solid black walnut case, $125 carved and panel d. (S&H) C. Price.....

FIVE-OCTAVE DOUBLE REED CABINET ORGAN, 8 stops, with the new Mason & Hamlin improved Vox Humana, which excels every other attachment of this class in the beauty and variety of its effects, the case with which it is used, and its freedom from liability to get out of order. Solid walnut case, carved and panelled. (New Style, No. 7). This is the finest organ of its size and capacity which.....$170 can be made. Price, No. 7).

Many other styles at proportionate prices. A few illustrated catalogues of styles, and price list; also circular with illustrated descriptions of improvements introduced by the company this season, will be sent free to any applicant. Address the MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 554 Tremont street, Boston, or 596 Broadway, N. Y. ja16 dlm w1

JENKINS' TONIC

WILL CURE YOU.

JENKINS' TONIC

WILL STRENGTHEN YOU.

JENKINS' TONIC

CURES WHERE THE BLOOD IS AT FAULT.

JENKINS' TONIC

STRIKES AT THE CAUSE OF DISEASE.

JENKINS' TONIC

PREVENTS DISEASE.

AVOID STIMULANTS—BITTERS—AND TAKE

JENKINS' TRUE TONIC

ja16 deod3

MEETINGS.

Unitarian Church.

SERVICES at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of the evening lecture: "What can the young do to make home happy?"

Notice.

KENTUCKY MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO., LOUISVILLE, Jan. 5, 1869.

TH

WANTED.

WANTED—HELP, &c.—Situation for 1 engineer, 3 firemen, 2 machinists, 1 bill clerk, 3 salesmen in retail house, 1 check clerk, and 2 watchmen. Also wanted drivers, masons, painters, farm hands, &c. Merchant's and others wanted help at KENTUCKY EMPLOY'T AGENCY, No. 108 Fourth st., corner of Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—SITUATION as porter in some store by a colored man who can give the best of reference as to honesty, capability, &c. Any one needing up his services will please address Postoffice Drawer 147.

WANTED—Parties having jewelry or goods of any kind to dispose of at private sale to address L. L. city. Prompt and strictly confidential. jl0 d3t

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young man who has had three years' practical business experience, a situation in a wholesale or retail house as salesman, bill, shipping, or collecting clerk. Best of reference given. Address P. E. M., Courier-Journal office. jl0 d3t

WANTED—HOUSE—A good house, in a central part of the city, of not more than $800—by a careful tenant. Address TENANT, at this office. jl0 d1t

WANTED—FINE WORKMEN—To work on pallet cases. Experienced passenger coach builders preferred. Steady employment. Apply at once to the Ohio Falls Car Company, Jeffersonville, Ind. dec31 d1t

WANTED—NURSE—A colored nurse who can come well recommended. Apply to McNEILL, WRIGHT & WILSON, 141 Main st. jl0 d1t

WANTED—DR. MATHEWS, Clairvoyant and Physician, can tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, lost property, lottery numbers, numbers, in short, anything you wish to know. He will cure all female diseases, rheumatism, paralysis, its suppressed menstruation, deafness, and all chronic female and special diseases. A cure warranted or no pay. Consultation fee from $1 to $2. Office 207 second street. jl0 d1w

WANTED—200 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts., and get a good girl at once. All responsible capable girls and women can find a good home by calling at the above office. No charge. References indispensable. jl0 d1t

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER by a person fully competent. Best of references given. Address D, care of Maxwell & Co., Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, south side. jl1 d1t

WANTED—LIEN NOTES—I have purchasers for lien notes in amounts not exceeding $1,000. Apply to E. D. PETREE, Real Estate Agent, 163 Fourth street, Bamberger & Bloom's Block sell d1f

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—$25 to $45 per week can be made by any industrious person. The celebrated Cleveland Sewing Steel Needle Packages. Every lady will take one. Sent by mail, postpaid, for 25 cents. Send 25 cents for sample package and circular. G. M. LINTHICUM & CO., Cleveland, Ohio. jl0 d1w

WANTED—AGENTS—in the city and county, responsible agents to manufacture and sell the Keyrider Coupling Pin. Liberal inducements offered. It is made of tin, and can be used in any stove. It establishes a labor required except a rinsing. Agents can make from $4 to $8 a day. Address Capt. JAMES CONNETT, Postoffice Drawer Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky. dec31 d1w

$2,500 TO $5,000 PER YEAR—An agent is wanted in every town in the Union, to make and sell an article of daily consumption in every family. It is entirely new; lasts a lifetime. Address LOUIS CORBETT, Milford, Del. dec17 d30*

WANTED—AGENTS—in every town in the United States, to introduce the Excelsior Cloth Strainers and sell the Excelsior Clothes Washer. It is made of tin, and can be used in any stove or wash boiler. No labor required except a rinsing. Agents can make from $5 to $8 a day. Address CHARLES DAVIS, No. 154 Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky. dec10 d1m

WANTED—AGENTS—A few experienced Canvassers will find business during the holidays to obtain an engagement at No. 10, up stairs on Main, near corner of Fourth street. jl0 d1t

WANTED—AGENTS—The De Soto Manual Life Preserver, &c., can give employment to several city solicitors, provided such have good recommendations. Call at the office, No. 19 Bath street, near Fourth street. sd1

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS—Desiring to quit the business, I offer my stock of dry goods and fixtures for sale. Stock and fixtures will invoice principally of staple goods. The stand is one of the best in the city. RICHARD TAGG, No. 1046 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson. jl0 d1m

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE—A 20-horse power engine in good repair, with governor, pulleys and shafting complete. Will be sold cheap. Inquire at Democrat office. jal8-dw3t

FOR SALE—SEWING MACHINE—A letter C Howe Sewing Machine, adapted for manufacturing or family use; been used only a few months. Will be sold cheap. 121 Seventh, between Green and Gray sts. ja18 d3t

FOR SALE—BREWERY—One of the finest and best arranged breweries in the West, now in complete running order, situated on the corner of Main and Seventh streets, in the flourishing village of Portland, between Campbell and Wenzel streets, on a lot upwards of ninety feet front by upwards of 300 feet deep to a paved alley. The brewery was built and owned by the undersigned for the purpose of his own business only, as the Brownsboro road, 9 miles from the city, or to the ILLIUS POSTOFFICE, 10 miles by rail, 10 Fifth street, opposite Court-house. C. S. W. DOHME. jl0 d1w

FOR SALE—COOKING RANGE—One of Wallace & Littlow's No. 7 cooking ranges, almost new, for sale cheap. Apply at MAGUIRE & CO., plumbers and gas-fitters, 73 Third street, between Main and Market. jl0 d1w

FOR SALE—HOUSE—Five 2-story brick dwelling containing 6 rooms and kitchen, with all modern improvements, will close out the remaining lots, as the parties are about leaving the city. Address A. B. box 1 office. jan8 d21t

FOR SALE—HOUSE—10-story brick house in Walnut street, between Green and Main, with lot 20 feet front by 96 feet deep to alley, house contains 6 rooms, hall, good cistern and well of water all through the house; has fine fruit trees and grapevines. For particulars inquire of W. H. WHEELER, 159 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth. jl0

FOR SALE—SAW-MILL—Parties intending to purchase Saw-Mills, Shingle-Mills, and other Machinery will find it to their interest to call at the N. E. corner of Brook and Main streets, just above the Louisville and Portland Canal. ALEX. BACON. sell d1f

FOR SALE OR RENT—REAL ESTATE—By W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. Houses and lots for sale cheap for cash, and on time, vacant lots in all parts of the city. Houses and lots rented and judges most good locations.

Also lands in the following States: Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Texas.

I have some desirable property in New Albany and Jeffersonville, Ind., and now doing a good trade. Parties desiring to engage in the grocery trade can learn of a business, and will be sold low. Also, a Chair-shop in the city of Clark county, Indiana, this is a desirable place. W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street. oct dif

FOR SALE—BREWERY—The property known as Schaller's Brewery, situated on Preston street, and has a fine brewery with all the apparatus complete, and can be used for no other purpose than a brewery in the city of Louisville. This place has a large trade in the retail business, and back by the alley; has a good saloon fronting on Portland avenue and also two good dwelling houses, with ice houses, stables and other outhouses. The saloon is doing good business and can be rented with the brewery. This is a good trade with Portland and the city. We propose to sell all together, half together, or in lots to suit purchasers, &c., to any one who may want to engage in brewing or saloon business. Any one wishing to purchase, for particulars inquire of W. H. LAWRENCE, No. 159 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth streets. sell

FOR SALE—MY RESIDENCE—Broadway, bet. First and Second streets. Lot 75 feet front; house contains ten rooms, cistern, cellars, stable, carriage and coal house. Lot 300 feet to a paved alley. Will be sold low if sold during December. Apply to W. S. HOKE, office of English & Hoke. sl0 d1f

FOR SALE—STOCK—Of scarce Jeffersonville Township property. Two acres in Clarksville, Ind. W. H. LAWRENCE, No. 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth.

FOR SALE—OLD TYPE—We have for sale, at a low price, about 300 lbs. of old Type, to which the selection of Foundryman and Machinist is directed. Only a few pounds left at the Courier office. jl4 d1f

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—FARM—In A. E. Goeggman offers for sale his valuable and well-known bay farm, on the Ohio river, and half a mile below Shippingport, in Jefferson county, 15 miles from Louisville, and half a mile from Ohio Falls Station. This farm contains 30 acres of land. This is one of the best improved farms in the State. It has a large, valuable and well-built frame cottage of 8 rooms, kitchen, &c., all newly painted inside and outside. Also, a large barn, a large bay hay shed, and improved stock sheds, all new. Also, a good orchard of choice

AUCTION SALES.

FUTURE SALES.

BY S. T. MOORE.
127 N. W. corner Main and Fourth streets.

Special Sale of $2,000

Worth of New Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Mattresses, Stoves, &c. Sale positive to close consignments.

AT AUCTION
TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 12, 1869, at 9 o'clock, at 127 N. W. corner Main and Fourth streets.
S. T. MOORE, Auctioneer.

BY HAYES & McNETT.
A General Assortment of New and Second-hand Household Furniture, Carpets, &c.

AT AUCTION.
ON MONDAY MORNING, January 11, 1869, at 10 o'clock, at our auction-rooms, on Fifth street, near Jefferson, we will sell as above.
Terms cash.
HAYES & McNETT, Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.
750 Lots Extra Fine Clothing; 250 Lots Jeans, Flannels, Underwear, &c.

TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 12, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms.
jal0 2 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.
500 Cases Men's, Women's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan. 13, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms.
ja18 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES,
BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

ON TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, at 10 A. M., boots, shoes, soft hats, and part of the stock of a country store.

ON WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, at 9½ A. M., dry goods, clothing, jeans, blankets, flannels, small wares, hosiery, stock goods, invoices from jobbers, &c., all recently given Jan. 1, 1869. Apply to A. B. SEMPLE & SONS.
Terms cash.
ja10 T. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

At Auction.

I WILL sell at auction, on the highest bidder, at 3½ o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 11th inst., a lot of ground on the south side of Broadway, a corner of flowers and Twenty-first streets, having 25 ft front on Iowan, and extending 126 feet on Twenty-first street. Terms, one-half cash, balance in 6 and 12 months with interest, and lien. Sale made on the ground.
D. R. KILBOURNE.
E. D. PETREE, Auctioneer. ja8 d2t

W. BLACKISTAN
Will sell the nearly new household and kitchen furniture AT AUCTION
ON MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869, at 9 A. M. sharp, at the private residence, No. 429 Chestnut street, bet. Eleven th and Twelfth streets, a full assortment of Bedroom, Parlor, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Hall-Clock, Rocker Set, Marble-top Bureau, Washstand Table, &c. Terms cash. ja8 d2t

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.
Household and Kitchen Furniture.

AT AUCTION.
MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869, at 9 A. M., we will sell at the private residence, No. 168 Second street, between Green and Walnut, a great assortment of parlor, dining room, kitchen, and chamber furniture. Sale commence at 9 o'clock A. M. Terms cash.
ja8 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

PUBLIC SALES.

Assignee's Sale.

ON the 20th of January, 1869, I will sell at auction, in the town of Eminence, Ky., the stock of furniture in the store recently occupied by Fred Martin, consisting of bedsteads, bureaus, tables, washstands, chairs, &c. Sale to begin at 9 o'clock A. M. Terms cash.
WM. HOPKINS, Auctioneer.
jl0

Public Land Sale.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder, on the premises, on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, 1869, the best farm in Henry county, in sight of Newcastle (the county seat) and Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH'S military Post, Kentucky Female Schools, as good schools as any in the country. Also, the farm adjoining, on the line of Louisville and Lexington and Louisville and Cincinnati Air-Line railroads, 1 mile from Pendleton, and sell 300 or 400 acres. Fencing, water, and improvements good; healthy, and as fine soil as any in the counties with their food—water inside of it. Considerable timber on the farm. Title perfect and unquestionable. To any more is deemed useless, as no one will buy without seeing the premises. Stock and farming implements, &c. Sale to commence at 11 A. M. Terms made known on day of sale. Apply to parties on the premises.
GEO. C. CASTLEMAN.
oct dlw&w3 Newcastle, Ky.

Assignee's Sale.

ON Jan. 15, 1869, at 10 o'clock, I will sell at auction, at the stable of J. M. Shoemaker, on Second street, between Jefferson and Market, the following: 1 pair of sleigh harness, 2 sets of double harness, 2 top buggies, 1 one-horse buggy, 1 horse and saddle.
jal0 dlt Assignee of G. o. W. Scoggan, in Bankruptcy.

Public Sale.

HENRY COUNTER FARM—I will sell to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of Jan., 1869, at 11 o'clock, my farm, lying on the pike, one mile from Eminence, Ky. I will sell 100 acres, more or less, 150 acres, surrounded by to farm, in the county in point of fertility, location, and health, and with 100 acres in cultivation. A neat 7-room house with 6 rooms, kitchen, outhouses, &c. Thirty acres of timber, 20 acres of fruit, and 60 acres of heavy blue grass sod for corn, and a never-failing spring of water. There is no more desirable property in the county. No one desiring a small, convenient and good farm can fail to be pleased with it.
D. H. CASTLEMAN.
ja7 d2w

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

W. P. Mellen and the United States and others against 7,000 New Orleans Screen Doors, &c., and 3 steamboats and others.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Kentucky District, at Paducah, dated the 23d day of December, 1868, in favor of the above-named plaintiffs, I will offer for sale to the highest and best bidder, at public auction, on the 8th day of February, 1869, at 10 o'clock, on the 8th day of February, 1869, it being the first day of the Mercer Circuit Court, the following described property, to-wit: The New Orleans and Ohio railroad, from its junction at Cecilia with the family constructed and to be constructed, together with all and singular the rights, privileges, and franchises, depots, warehouses, fixtures, privileges, rights of way, real estate, appurtenances, and all the property of the company owned by said company, except such part thereof as has been sold for taxes, and purchased by defendant, W. P. Mellen.

Terms of sale—One-fourth cash in hand, and the balance in three equal installments, one, two and three months, with bonds bearing interest from date, with good and sufficient security, to be approved by the undersigned as Marshal. A lien to be retained on the said property for the unpaid purchase money. Lawyers stand it to sale to take place at 11 o'clock at the above-named day.
W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal K. D.
GEO. C. JACKSON, Deputy.
ja5 dtd

United States Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of Vendi Exponas No. 1,865, issued from the District Court of the United States for the Kentucky District, at Louisville, the undersigned, on Monday, the 11th day of January, 1869, at 10 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1869, the steam towboat Kentucky, her engine, boilers, tackle, furniture, &c., she now lies in the Ohio river, at or near the foot of Broadway street, will be sold at auction, and I will take place on the boat, and to commence at 11 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, the 12th day of January, 1869, when the purchaser or his agent will be required to comply with the following terms, to-wit:

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
GEO. C. JACKSON, Deputy.
ja5 dtd

Assignee's Sale.

ON the 11th day of January, 1869, I will sell at the stock of Furniture in the store of Fenterer, on Third street, between Main and Market. The stock consists of bedsteads, beds, mattresses, bureaus, tables, washstands, chairs, &c. Sale to begin at 9 o'clock A. M., on the same day, and at the same place, two fine sorrel horses and a cart will be sold.
Sale commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store.
Terms cash.
jl1 dtd Assignee of F. Fenterer in bankruptcy.

Choice Groceries.

CAN always be had at the lowest prices, polite attention given, and goods delivered FREE, at the CORNER SEVENTH & MARKET STS.
Also, a choice selection of Family Flour constantly on hand. Call and examine stock, with best terms offered in the city.
J. A. FENTON.

R. H. HENLEY & CO.,

GEN'AL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Savannah, Ga.,

WILL purchase rice, fruits, &c., on commission for parties in Louisville, and sell Western produce on consignment. Patronage of Louisville merchants solicited.
Refer to Maj. M. I. Wicks, Prest. M. & C. R. R.; Col. Isaac Tate, Prest. M. C. R. R.W. C. Butler, Esq., and H. C. Yeatman, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.
Refer to Messrs. Bowman, Hunt & Co., Louisville, farming implements, &c. Sale to commence at 11 A. M. Terms made known on day of sale. Apply to parties on the premises.
GEO. C. CASTLEMAN.
oct dlw&w3 Newcastle, Ky.

SMITH BROS.,
UNDERTAKERS,

S. W. corner Jefferson and Seventh streets, Louisville, Ky.

Self-sealing Burial Cases and all styles of Metallic Burial Cases, Caskets, and Wooden Coffins

OF SUPERIOR MAKE AND FINISH.

All calls promptly attended to either day or night. n13 TuaTh&Then

Plows! Plows!

WE are furnishing the following at manufacturers prices. All orders addressed to us will receive careful attention.

Brinly Plows
Avery Plows,

CORN SHELLERS, all kinds;
CUTTING BOXES, all kinds;
BONE PHOSPHATE,

The best and cheapest fertilizer in use. We are general dealers in farming implements and field seeds.
NEWITT, HANDY & CO.,
nov15 d1m 119 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

Best Pianos

IN the world are made by Steinway & Sons' and Chickering & Sons. Low prices. Reference given to 1,200 purchasers from their agent.
W. F. FAULL, 70 Main street.
sl3 d1f

KENTUCKY BILLIARD PARLOR,

No. 140 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth.

THIS finest and best-appointed Rooms in the city.
O. W. Thomas. W. H. Meriwether. Park Thomas

O. W. THOMAS & CO.,

Pork Packers, Ham Curers,
Provision & Commission
MERCHANTS,
No. 46 West Main Street.
Louisville, Ky.
oct1 d1 w

HARLOW J. PHELPS. J. G. MCCULLOCH. E. NOTT.
of New Orleans. of Louisville, Ky. of N. Orleans.

PHELPS, McCULLOCH & CO.,

Produce, Provision,
AND
General Commission
MERCHANTS,
149 Gravier street, dd dlm NEW ORLEANS.

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY, JAN. 10 AND 11, 1869

LITERARY.

Poems by Mrs. Sallie J. Hancock.

Most prose writers have made particular subjects their study, and their writings treat of the themes thereby made familiar to them. Their works become books of reference for those whose researches lead to the same branches of art or science, or whose tastes are gratified by their peculiar style of literature. To poets belong the widest range of thought. No fact too obscure for their attention—no fancy but may be wrought into their magic verse. They lay all language under contribution; store up facts for future use; remodel and beautify them, and give them to the world all sparkling and fresh as drops of dew; clothe narrative in such beautiful garb that we follow it entranced; weave from their subtle fancies such bright, beautiful legends as belong to fairy days, from the whole universe for metaphor, and daintily cull for their rhythmic lines the choicest words, clustering them together in rare combinations, as the lapidary fashions the crystal stone to insure the most brilliant effect.

We see all this and more in Mrs. Hancock's poems, for they breath of art. Her poetry seems artless, the pure, natural outflow of a poet's soul—the flowing lava of a soul on fire; not a line but seems to have been inspired by some deep emotion. Every thought would so naturally flow into words that it would require a close study of the analysis of the rhetoric to detect the labor of composition. This we found, on examination, in the following:

"Soon the parting o'er;
Cruel it was—he saw the social door
Closed by the hand of wealth and power,
And cursed his destiny that bitter hour.
With strange intents upon his face so wan,
He rose him up, a broken, hopeless man,
All faint and heart-sore like a homeless child.
The burning fever in his face grew wild.
Sapping life's current from his athletic frame,
While striving for the rest which never came."

Again what more beautiful than this:

"There are words that burn deep in the barrenest brain;
There are torches aflame on love's altars of pain;
There are words that pierce the heart like the sword of their birth;
There are faces like light 'mid the chaos of earth."

Again from the same poem, which is entitled "Shadowed Light," we take this verse, theeering, inspiring, and rapturous as a saint's dream of heaven:

"Now I sit in the glow of the Protean spring!
My thoughts flitting gayly like birds on the wing,
And my heart with the past and the present at play."

With flowers at the feet of the laureate May.
A glory comes o'er me—the sun of my dream,
With eyes like his splendor and soul like his beam;
While the earth and the sea, and the heaven above,
All glow with the dream of immaculate love."

We end our quotations with a stanza from her address to the imaginary speaker in the celebrated poem, "Beautiful Snow:"

"Proud spirit that told of the light whence you fell
Adown, like the snowflakes, from heaven to hell,
God made you as fair as the beautiful snow—
He loves you, poor sinner, though you may not know."

How deep in His infinite heart sank your cry
For shelter and rest of the crowd passing by!
You sputtered and left you to die in the street,
With a bed and a shroud of the snow and the sleet.
The world has cursed you, yet God has not said
A soul should be driven to sin and to hell.

We are not certain that we have given extracts from the best of her poems—for as we look through the book many things attract our attention which we would like to place in our columns did time or space admit.

Mrs. Hancock is the first volume of poems, but she is already known to the world as the author of two novels, which have been extensively read. This volume is printed on tinted paper, in large type, with an exquisite steel engraving of the author, by Samuel Sartain, of Philadelphia, and is bound, and published in Lippincott's best style. We predict for it a large sale, and for her that her name will become an household word.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Reassembling of the Legislature—Citizens' Bank of Louisville—Startling Facts from the Penitentiary—Removal of Disabilities—Reconstruction—Legal Advertising—Bal Masques at the Capital.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 9th, 1869.

MEETING AFTER ADJOURNMENT.

The attendance on the two houses this morning was better than I had anticipated. There was no call of counties either in Senate or House of Representatives to establish officially the presence or absence of a quorum, but, to judge from appearances, it should as a matter of course be assumed that either branch of the General Assembly would have sustained the test, though that was about all either could have done. The fact that a working majority was present is all that can be certainly counted for the return of members who left for their homes after the adjournment on Thursday, and who returned, Saturday as it was, and put in their appearance this morning. Thus I noticed Senator Gardner, of Fleming, and a score of others, on the Ohio river, at or near the foot of Broadway street, that evening, who returned to take place on the boat, and to commence at 11 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, the 12th day of January, 1869, when the purchaser or his agent will be required to comply with the following terms, to-wit:

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
GEO. C. JACKSON, Deputy.
ja5 dtd

Assignee's Sale.

ON the 11th day of January, 1869, I will sell the stock of Furniture in the store of Fenterer, on Third street, between Main and Market. The stock consists of bedsteads, beds, mattresses, bureaus, tables, washstands, chairs, &c. Sale to begin at 9 o'clock A. M., on the same day, and at the same place, two fine sorrel horses and a cart will be sold.
Sale commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store.
Terms cash.
jl1 dtd Assignee of F. Fenterer in bankruptcy.

Choice Groceries.

CAN always be had at the lowest prices, polite attention given, and goods delivered FREE, at the CORNER SEVENTH & MARKET STS.
Also, a choice selection of Family Flour constantly on hand. Call and examine stock, with best terms offered in the city.
J. A. FENTON.

R. H. HENLEY & CO.,

GEN'AL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Savannah, Ga.,

WILL purchase rice, fruits, &c., on commission for parties in Louisville, and sell Western produce on consignment. Patronage of Louisville merchants solicited.
Refer to Maj. M. I. Wicks, Prest. M. & C. R. R.; Col. Isaac Tate, Prest. M. C. R. R.W. C. Butler, Esq., and H. C. Yeatman, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

SMITH BROS.,
UNDERTAKERS,

S. W. corner Jefferson and Seventh streets, Louisville, Ky.

Self-sealing Burial Cases and all styles of Metallic Burial Cases, Caskets, and Wooden Coffins

OF SUPERIOR MAKE AND FINISH.

All calls promptly attended to either day or night. n13 TuaTh&Then

Plows! Plows!

WE are furnishing the following at manufacturers prices. All orders addressed to us will receive careful attention.

Brinly Plows
Avery Plows,

CORN SHELLERS, all kinds;
CUTTING BOXES, all kinds;
BONE PHOSPHATE,

The best and cheapest fertilizer in use. We are general dealers in farming implements and field seeds.
NEWITT, HANDY & CO.,
nov15 d1m 119 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

Best Pianos

IN the world are made by Steinway & Sons' and Chickering & Sons. Low prices. Reference given to 1,200 purchasers from their agent.
W. F. FAULL, 70 Main street.
sl3 d1f

KENTUCKY BILLIARD PARLOR,

No. 140 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth.

THIS finest and best-appointed Rooms in the city.
O. W. Thomas. W. H. Meriwether. Park Thomas

O. W. THOMAS & CO.,

Pork Packers, Ham Curers,
Provision & Commission
MERCHANTS,
No. 46 West Main Street.
Louisville, Ky.
oct1 d1 w

HARLOW J. PHELPS. J. G. MCCULLOCH. E. NOTT.
of New Orleans. of Louisville, Ky. of N. Orleans.

PHELPS, McCULLOCH & CO.,

Produce, Provision,
AND
General Commission
MERCHANTS,
149 Gravier street, dd dlm NEW ORLEANS.

BELLA IN EXILE.

How the Ex-Queen of Spain Enjoys Herself in Paris.

[Translated for the Cincinnati Commercial from La Petite Presse.]

The Queen occupies the first floor of her new mansion—that which opens upon the Rue de Rivoli, while the King consort and Prince of Asturias live in the rooms looking down upon the Rue Sainte Honore.

The Queen's apartments are the most spacious and gorgeous. The first of the suite of these magnificent rooms is the large white and gold salon. The hangings are made of crimson velvet, and the furniture beautifully wrought out of rosewood. Then follows a small room with red silken hangings and black furniture. The boudoir, hung with green velvet and furnished in the most elegant style, which is adjoining to the bedchamber, has been transformed into the Queen's study.

The bed-chamber is hung with dark red velvet, spacious and very beautiful. The bed, which the Queen has brought with her from Spain, is made of cast-iron, beautifully gilded, and filled with three mattresses covered with red satin.

Adjoining to the Queen's chamber is another bed-room, which is occupied by her son Don Carlos, who is now about the age when of clothes-presses and strong boxes, containing the famous and precious jewels of the Queen. Her servants call it the "diamond room."

Opposite the Queen's apartments are those of the King consort, consisting of a large and small salon, a bed-room, and a few other rooms. The Prince of the Asturias lives with his father, and occupies a part of these rooms.

The Queen's maid, also that of the King consort, has been brought from Spain. But it is very plain, made of cast iron, without gilding, and as narrow as that of a child.

Between the apartments of the King and those of the Queen, which communicate with one another, there is a splendid and very large dining-hall, richly decorated with carved oak wood and hangings of superb damask.

Breakfast is served at 8 o'clock, and invariably consists of chocolate. At 11 luncheon is served. The King consort and the Queen sit down to it alone. After they have eaten, the Prince of Asturias and his preceptor take their places.

The little princesses, who occupy the second floor over the Queen's apartments, likewise breakfast by themselves.

Count Espeleta and M. Onisite, the two most distinguished personages that have accompanied the royal family to Paris, occupy the second floor over the rooms of the King Consort. There are, besides, sixty servants of all classes in the house.

The King consort and Queen dine at 6 en tete-a-tete, and are then waitited upon by domestics in very gorgeous liveries. The table is excellent, and does the greatest honor to the cook, who is a Frenchman, and, I believe, even a Parisian. The choicest wines of the royal couple are those of the Gironde and Champagne.

The Queen goes out but very little, except her daily promenade of at least two hours at the Bois de Boulogne, she then returns home, and, as a general thing, spends her evenings in her room, chatting with her attendants, reading, writing, or receiving visitors.

She has an excellent library of French journal, but three or four Spanish papers are mailed to her indirectly, and she receives besides an incredible number of letters by post and couriers and a great many applications for audiences.

The Queen wears very fine and varied toilets. On Sunday, January 3, Mme. D'Arcos, her lady, was dressed in a short, but very elegant brown silken cloak, and on the day when she visited her mother she wore a long rose of violet satin with white stars.

A great many visitors try to gain access to her, but, as a matter of course, all of them are not admitted to her. Her portiere has to open the front door daily several hundred times, and to answer questions such as the following:

"Does the Queen of Spain live here?"

"Is Queen Isabella at home?"

At 4 o'clock the Queen leaves her apartments to make her daily promenade at the Bois de Boulogne, she generally takes her landau, seated between the King consort and the Prince of Asturias.

The King is of short stature and rather obese, but very straight, and possessed of quite affable manners. He wears a long moustache, and has combed it forward slightly to the left; its face is mild rather than energetic; his attitude is more politely reserved and modest than cold or affected.

He always wears a black dress-suit and gloves, and appears more like the Queen's cavalier than her husband. Even in the middle of a painful, his dress and form would attract no attention.

The precocious *embonpoint* of the Queen has become somewhat exaggerated of late, but she does not lessen very much her natural grace and majesty.

Her face is that of a Bourbon,—regular, but somewhat too heavy.

When she descends the broad staircase of the house, hanging on the King consort's arm, the step is slow, almost solemn, and her face serious, almost stern.

You look at her. She is still the Queen. Suddenly a broad, honest smile brightens her face and lessens the hard expression of her features. She has just perceived the Prince of Asturias, and is now nothing but a mother.

She enters the carriage, and a few Spaniards, nearly all of them belonging to the popular element, are gathered in the street, greeting her bareheaded and in the most respectful manner. Isabella bows to them with visible emotion, and smiles mournfully. Such are the thanks of the exile.

Isabella's modest and open physionomy renders her perfectly in accord with the whole threefold air of the Queen, the mother, and the exile.

The Prince of Asturias is a nice boy, lively and sharp, though some say just the reverse of him. He wears a gray paletot and hat and white necktie. He is nine years old. Happy age, which laughs at exile and the other miseries of life! Has he not his toys, his leaden soldiers, his peaceful and quite a people of wooden and pasteboard men?

Mme. Isabella, who is also known and recognized by many comrades who had been exiled with him, though he denied his identity all the time, through shame, is now thought of by many as a renegade by refusing to return to his post when he could do so honorably. The old man was then alone, because his young son had gone to a boarding-school in London. After they have eaten, the little princesses are taken to their own apartments, and the King consort and the Queen sit down to it alone

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY, JAN. 10 AND 11, 1869

Arrival and Closing of Mails.

Arrives. A. M.	P. M.		Closes. A. M.	P. M.
2:00	4:45	Eastern Mail	12:30 M.	12:00
7:00	9:00	St Louis Mail	12:30 M.	12:00
2:00	4:45	Ind. & Chicago	12:30 M.	12:00
6:00	1:30	Nash., Memph. & Southern Mails	....	5:00 / 12:00
11:00	7:00	Frank., Lex. & Way Mails	....	5:00 / 12:00
9:00	....	Louis. & Bardstown R. R. Mls.	....	2:45
......	2:00	Louis & Crab Orchard Br. R. R. Mails	....	12:00
6:00	....	Louisv. and Cin. Mailboat Mails	9:00	
6:00	....	Louis. & Evansv. Mailboat Mails LVS. TU., WED., FR., AND SAT.	....	3:25
......	6:45 / 9:00 / 6:00	New Alb. and Jeff. Shawneet'n Stage leaves LVS. MON., WED. AND SAT.	12:30 M.	12:00 / 12:00
......	2:00	Taylorsville and Bloomfld. stage LVS. TU., THU. AND SAT.	....	12:00
......	7:00	Shelbyville Mail	....	12:00
4:00	....	Chat. & Atlanta Post, Car, comprising N. Ca., S. Ca., Ga., Ala, Miss. and La.	....	5:00

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Nashville Railroad.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Nashville and Memphis Mail	1:30 P. M.	8:30 A. M.
Nashville and Memphis Express	6:00 A. M.	6:10 P. M.
Crab Orchard Express	1:50 P. M.	7:50 A. M.
Bardstown Accommodation	8:30 A. M.	3:30 P. M.

Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Lexington	11:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Lexington	7:00 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Accommodation	8:40 A. M.	4:15 P. M.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

Arrive.	Depart.
6:00 A. M., daily.	5:00 A. M., daily ex. Sund'y
7:30 A. M., daily exc't Sun.	11:25 P. M., daily.
2:15 P. M., " "	5:45 P. M., daily ex. Sund'y
1:55 A. M., " Mon.	

On Saturday a train leaves at 7:00 P. M., and on Sunday at 7:00 P. M., for St. Louis and Cincinnati.

Notice.

Hereafter all transient advertisements, and especially those costing less than $5, must be paid for in advance, unless from those having regular running accounts with the office. The trouble and annoyance of first charging and then collecting so many small accounts, and the loss sustained because of their insignificance, forces this rule upon us, and will compel us to be inexorable in enforcing it. Parties sending advertisements to this office will find in another column our revised list of rates.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed at 135 1-4 in New York yesterday.

The telegraphic announcement that a dry goods firm had failed, applied to a Boston, not a New York house.

An Evansville (Indiana) lady has just had a needle extracted from her hip which entered her foot some months ago.

William Henry Carswell, the murderer of little Abby Saunders, near Camden, in April last, was hung Friday at Rome, New York.

The remains of the Hon. John Minor Botts arrived at Richmond yesterday evening, and were laid in state in the Senate Chamber.

The necessary amount, except $30,000, has been subscribed to prepare the Cincinnati, Fort Wayne, and Muncie railroad to receive the iron.

A dispatch from Hamilton, Canada, reports that Smith, the murderer, has been found there, and the sheriff, with three citizens, have left to identify him.

A desperado named Lute Robbins, attempted to cut the throat of a young man in attendance at Zion church, Huntington county, Ind., Saturday night. He cut him severely on the arm, however, and then made his escape.

The Board of County Commissioners of Shelby county, Tenn., have subscribed $300,000 to aid the construction of the Mississippi River railroad hence to Paducah. Active measures are being taken by the friends of the road to secure its completion with good prospects of success.

Crawfordsville, Indiana, for a place of its size, is favored with notables. In that place lives Hon. Henry S. Lane, Gen. Lew. Wallace, his wife who is a poetess, Lizzie M. Boynton, a litterateur, and Mrs. Sue Scott, composer of the common-place but popular song, "Pass Under the Rod."

The grand jury of Memphis yesterday found a true bill against S. A. Doran for murder in the first degree for killing Edwin Whitfield on Friday. Doran was removed from the station house to jail, and a heavy guard placed around it Friday night. But for this he doubtless would have been lynched.

The sheriff in New York, Friday, with a force of deputies, removed seven witnesses from the room of the Congressional Investigating Committee. He then stationed three men at the door to arrest any witnesses that might appear. The Sergeant-at-Arms sent for assistance from United States Marshal Murray, which was afforded, when the deputies departed.

James Logan, who is charged with the murder of Charles M. Rogers, in Twelfth street, New York, on Thursday, December 31st, yesterday evening walked into the twentieth police precinct, in that city, and surrendered himself to the officer in charge. The police claim that the evidence in their possession is sufficient to insure the conviction of the prisoner.

A Harvard College student named Alger, while passing through Haverhill street, Boston, on Friday afternoon, engaged in an altercation with an old man named Maxwell, and, after talking to him in an insulting manner, slapped him in the face. The old man resented by drawing a large knife and plunging it once or twice in the student's bowels, causing a wound which is likely to prove fatal. Maxwell was arrested.

A fire in Cairo Friday morning destroyed the clothing and furnishing house of Steinheimer & Marks, and three saloons belonging to Andrew Kain, Michael Banbrick and Patrick Fitzgerald. Total loss about $40,000, insured as follows: North America, $2,000; Hartford, $3,000; Phoenix, $3,000; Ætna, $3,000; Enterprise, $2,500; Security, $1,500; Sangamon, $3,900; Albany, $2,500. Steinheimer & Marks saved about one-third of their stock in a damaged condition.

It was reported yesterday in Augusta Ga., that the murderers of Martin and his two sisters, who were murdered, robbed and burned at their home in Columbia, S. C., a few weeks ago, were taken from the jail at Appling and lynched. A white man named Anderson Upton and three negroes who composed the party, confessed having murdered Martin and his sisters and the subsequent burning of the house and their bodies, in order to cover their guilt.

As an offset to the operations of the Virginia committee in Washington, the Virginia State Grant and Colfax Association have adopted a memorial to Congress, asking, in view of the deception practiced by persons whose disabilities have not been removed, that no further steps be taken in that direction until the applicants have proved in the coming election that they favor reconstruction by voting for it. A committee is to be sent to Washington to oppose the amnesty movement.

A lamentable accident occurred at Ft. Wayne, Monday evening, in the family of Eberhard Holzworth, residing on Main street. The facts in the case are as follows: The family were at supper and the father was holding the little boy, about four years of age, in his lap, feeding him, when the teapot, filled with hot water, accidentally upsetting, threw its contents over the head and shoulders of the little fellow. Medical assistance was immediately called, but the little sufferer was so terribly scalded as to cause his death on Friday afternoon.

Chief Justice Scott, of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore, assigned to the Baltimore City Court, yesterday delivered an opinion in the *habeas corpus* case of Henry Drescher, a non-resident trader. Drescher is a resident of Newark, N. J., and was arrested and committed to jail on December 11, charged with violating an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, which forbids any person, not a permanent resident of the State, offering or exposing for sale goods, &c., without first obtaining license to do so. The petitioner alleges that he is a citizen of the State of New Jersey, and claims that he is not liable under the act, first, because the act is in violation of the 8th and 10th sections of the constitution; and second, because said act is in violation of the second section of article fourth of the Constitution of the United States. Judge Scott decides that the Constitution of the United States does not give any control to Congress over the domestic trade of the States, and concludes as follows: I am of opinion our State act in question is not in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and that the petitioner has no cause of complaint. It is, therefore, adjudged and ordered that the petition be dismissed and that the petitioner be remanded to the custody of the Warden until discharged in due course of law. The prisoner can be admitted to bail at any time. Drescher was accordingly recommitted.

A JUDICIOUS HUSBAND.

The Way a Runaway Wife and her Paramour Were Treated at New Albany.

The New Albany Ledger of yesterday has the following somewhat unusual story of domestic infidelity:

Some weeks ago a gentleman living in Harrison county was separated from his wife. The causes which led to the parting are contradictory; one party claiming that the husband had been guilty of a grievous offense, and the other side that the wife had been the cause of the separation.

Which of these stories is true we are unable to say. It seems, however, that the wife went off with another man, living in the neighborhood, and has been with him ever since. Last night the injured (or otherwise) husband came to this city with his brother, and, learning that the recreant wife and her paramour were at a hotel together, proceeded there to inquire into matters. The proprietor, seeing trouble ahead, most emphatically informed all parties interested that no disturbance would be permitted in the house. He told the husband to procure the services of a policeman and have the man and woman arrested if he desired, and that until he did so no one would be permitted to enter the room occupied by the guilty pair. The policemen were called, and, after disarming the husband and his brother, the man was called up, and the husband was allowed to go into the room on a promise that he would not attempt to injure either of the parties. He stated that he only desired to see his wife and know for himself that she was with another man; that he did not want either of them injured or have them arrested for the offense. With this proviso he was allowed to enter the room and see his wife, who was at the same lying in bed, her paramour being in the hall with the police. After this the husband left the hotel, and the gay Lothario was left in possession.

THE CITY.

Zoological Proclivities.

Somebody's darling, eleven or twelve years of age, was arrested and lodged in the First-street station-house, yesterday, for stealing a pet coon.

College of Physicians and Surgeons.

As will be seen by the advertisement, the College of Physicians and Surgeons will hold a meeting to-night in the ladies' parlor of the Masonic Temple.

Small-Pox.

There are quite a number of cases of small-pox in the city. The disease has spread quite rapidly within a few days, but no cases have terminated fatally.

Jefferson Circuit Court.

The January term of this court, Hon. H. W. Bruce, Judge, begins at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The docket is quite extensive, and embraces some cases of more than ordinary importance.

Charter Convention.

The Charter Convention will meet on Monday evening at 7 o'clock. A prompt attendance of all the members is expected and requested, as the main business of the convention is now drawing to a close.

More "Kleptomania."

A negro woman yesterday went into Nugent's, on Fourth street, and surreptitiously placed a couple of pairs of shoes under her shawl. On being detected she surrendered the property, and was allowed to depart unmolested.

Damages Recovered.

The New Albany Commercial's Harrison county (Ind.) correspondent says:

John Endris, of Louisville, has recovered $120 damages from the New Albany, Lanesville and Corydon Plank Road Company for injuries received by driving his team into a deep hole in the road.

An Imposter.

A young scamp calling himself Charles Davis, and representing himself as a step-son of Wm. McDuff, Esq., of New Orleans, has for some time been eating square meals and commanding a great many other less substantial courtesies at the hands of credulous people in this city. He has similarly afflicted many other localities.

A Good Samaritan.

Dr. S. G. Hoge, of Tennessee, who professes to be the inventor of a new and powerful agent for the cure of maladies, such as consumption, heart disease, dyspepsia, liver complaint, apoplexy, &c., is now in Louisville. He calls the new agent "Internal Psychological Gymnastics," and claims that it is both a science and an art. He lectured in Tennessee, and has very high recommendations from as good men as that State contains. Perhaps he may lecture here.

Death from Appoplexy.

An old man named Isaac Rockenfield died from an epileptic fit early yesterday morning at the Preston House, corner of Preston and Jefferson streets. The Coroner held an inquest, which resulted in a verdict in accordance with the foregoing facts. Deceased was a very large man, weighing 250 pounds, and had auburn hair and beard. He had been employed in this city as a bricklayer off and on for some time, but is supposed to have had a family in Cincinnati. The remains are deposited in the public vault at the Western Cemetery.

Personal.

Mr. F. W. Merz, the energetic proprietor of the Louisville Architectural Foundery and Ornamental Works, took his departure for Germany night before last. Becoming wearied of the heavy business he has done during the past eleven or twelve years, and wishing to visit the home of his boyhood, he left for Baden Baden, in Germany, where he expects to rusticate among his relatives and friends until May, when he will return to this city fully recuperated in body and mind. The business will be conducted during his absence with that energy which he displayed while here, and he has set his employes the example, not, "like mice, to play when the cat's away." Mr. M. intends visiting all the points of interest in "foreign climes," and will no doubt return home with many new and beautiful designs in work pertaining to his line of business. We wish him a pleasant trip.

Dr. Rudd, of Louisville, was married in Nashville on Thursday evening, to Miss Ellen Fogg, daughter of G. M. Fogg, a distinguished lawyer of the latter city.

Clerks' Mercantile Society of Louisville.

At a meeting of the dry goods clerks, held January 9th, in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, O. P. Harrison was called to the chair, and J. B. Jones was appointed secretary. After a few remarks from the chairman it was

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to place before the meeting a preamble and resolution for its adoption.

After a report of the same it was

Resolved, That an association should be formed and known as the Clerks' Mercantile Society of Louisville, and a committee of five be appointed to draft constitutional rules, and report the same at the next meeting.

On motion, a committee of five were appointed to call upon as many dry goods clerks as possible and request their co-operation in the organization of the association.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were presented to the Young Men's Christian Association for the use of their room.

The meeting then adjourned until next week, the time and place not designated.

"Baby's Dead."

The extempore compositions written by the pupils of our Ward schools have often the gleam of real genius. The other day, the first grade girls in one of these schools were given half an hour in which to write original compositions, to be submitted to the criticism of the teacher. At the expiration of the time a bright-eyed young lassie presented the following, which few grown persons could improve were they to try all day:

BABY'S DEAD.

Oh! what a world of sorrow is contained in those little words, "Baby's dead." "The light of the household is put out," for the youngest darling one, the pet of all, is dead. No little feet pattering on the stairs and in the halls; no little toys strewn about the floors; no childish voice making music all day long. No, all is silent now, and dreary; for Death has come, and at his call the baby drooped and died. But who can tell the grief that fills the mother's heart? Gladly would she have given her life for her darling's, but in vain. The Saviour has taken one more lamb to His bosom; another little voice is ringing in praise of Him who sits on the great white throne, while here we can only feel that "Baby's dead."

Colored Bigamy and Kentucky Law.

Jesse Hurley, a negro who had deserted his slave-wife, with whom he had lived for a period of some thirty years, was yesterday brought before the City Court on a charge of bigamy. Up to last Christmas he had lived with the wife he had married while a slave, and he then left her and married a negro woman named Martha Jackson. Kentucky law being unequal to the emergency, the case was continued until Tuesday.

The question will be as to whether a marriage between negroes during slavery is valid, provided parties live and cohabit together, and have held themselves out as man and wife since the emancipation. There is a decision of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, in which it is held that such assent renders the marriage valid, while our statute requires the parties to procure a certificate of marriage, declaring intention, from the clerk's office of the county in which they reside. The Commonwealth is represented by its attorney, W. G. Reasor, and R. F. and T. R. David; the defense by Judge T. L. Burnett and J. DeWitt Duncan.

A City Court Colloquy.

J. M. Book, a decayed banjo-player, up on a charge of drunkenness.

Magnanimous Attorney—Judge, I know the man; I know Mr. Book; I've known him eight or ten years.

His Honor—Perhaps, then, you'll lend him money enough to pay his fine?

[A dignified silence ensues on the part of the M. A., and there is an audible snickering behind the big railing.]

H. H., turning to prisoner—Mr. Book, sir, do you know what law is—what law is made for?

J. M. B. (blankly)—N-a-h, sir.

H. H.—Do you know, sir—do you think there is such a thing as society?

J. M. B.—Yes, I do.

H. H.—Well, sir, of what is society composed?

J. M. B.—Society, sir—society—society is—is—composed of good conduct, sir.

H. H.—Well, Mr. Book, you may go this morning, and keep out of the street when you get drunk. Go put yourself into the Ohio river if you want to, but don't come here. If you come here again I'll send you up for twelve months.

Exit Mr. Book, declaring his determination to turn over a new leaf.

Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Extension.

The New Albany Commercial of yesterday says:

The engineers engaged in surveying a route for the Ohio and Mississippi railroad from North Vernon to New Albany, completed the survey yesterday and returned to Cincinnati, where they will make up their profiles and estimates for the work and submit them to the company.

The chief of the engineers informs us that a most favorable route can be secured. The work on that portion of this extension from North Vernon to Lexington, Scott county, has already been contracted, and workmen are engaged upon it. As soon as the location between Lexington and this city has been determined the contract for building this end of the road will be let, and we are informed that it is the intention of the company to have the cars running between New Albany and Cincinnati by the first day of January, 1870.

Mortuary Report.

HEALTH OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 9.

The following is a list of the deaths reported at the Health office for the week ending Jan. 9, 1869:

Pneumonia	13	Measles	1
Consumption	2	Paralysis	1
Inflamation of brain	2	Scarlatina	1
Accident	1	Spotted fever	1
Bronchitis	1	Small-pox	1
Convulsions	1	Rheumatism	1
Diptheria	1	Tabes mesenterica	1
Dropsy	1	Va vular diseases of	
Enteritis	1	the heart	1
Unknown	7		
Total			38

SEX.

Male	22	Female	16
		Total	38

COLOR.

White	23	Black	15
		Total	38

NATIVITY.

America	34	Ireland	1
Germany	3		
		Total	38

Under 3 years	17	30 to 40 years	2
3 to 6 years	7	40 to 50 years	2
6 to 10 years	2	50 to 60 years	3
10 to 20 years	1	60 to 70 years	2
20 to 30 years	3	70 and over	1
		Total	38

Without medical attention ... 11

SAMUEL MANLY, M. D., Sec'y B. H.

DEATH OF GEN. ROUSSEAU.

The Tribute of the City Court to His Memory.

REMARKS OF W. G. REASOR, ESQ.

Immediately after the calling of the monthly docket in the City Court yesterday, Commonwealth's Attorney W. G. Reasor announced the death of Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau at New Orleans, and moved that the Court adjourn. He made the announcement, he said, with pain and sadness of heart. Gen. Rousseau was a man well known to the citizens of Louisville—a man of national reputation, known and admired throughout the country, and justly so. As a lawyer he was one of the most brilliant in his profession. No man of the bar of Kentucky was more loved or was more devoted to his profession. He was severely exacting in that courtesy due from members of the bar in the practice of their profession. As a soldier he was no less distinguished. He bore arms in defense of his country, for which he was always ready to lay down his life as a sacrifice. However men may have differed with him in principle, all will unite in giving praise to his memory, and acknowledging that he was a bold, brave, dashing, gallant soldier. Whether in the midst of rebels or Union men, he was the lion-heart who in the face of danger dared to aid the distressed, and his enemies in battle, after the battle was over, would meet and take him by the hand.

REMARKS OF ROBERT F. BAIRD, ESQ.

Robert F. Baird, Esq., seconded the motion of Mr. Reasor. His acquaintance with Gen. Rousseau, he said, had extended over a space of twenty years, and he then reviewed the civic and military career of the deceased. Gen. Rousseau had been a man always ready to succor the distressed and unfortunate. In the midst of a ferocious mob, when weak, oppressed, unfortunate, stricken men appealed to him for help, he had the heart of a lion to face that mob and to become an open advocate of peace. But for Rousseau and Nelson, Kentucky would have been launched into the vortex of rebellion and made the battle ground of the two contending sections, and she would have suffered all the calamities that have befallen the Southern States.

REMARKS OF GEN. JACKSON.

Gen. W. L. Jackson said he had not been very intimate with Gen. Rousseau, but knew him as a brave, chivalrous, magnanimous soldier, who fought for the cause he conscientiously espoused, and it was proper that some one who had differed with him should add something to the tributes paid his memory on this occasion. Gen. Rousseau had made his mark upon the history of his country. In war he had been a generous enemy, in peace a friend. The announcement of the death of no man in the Union would fall so mournfully upon the ears of those in the department he commanded as the death of Gen. Rousseau.

REMARKS OF JUDGE CRAIG.

Judge Craig pronounced a beautiful and affecting eulogy upon the late Gen. Rousseau. The announcement of the death of Gen. Rousseau, from a variety of personal circumstances, had fallen upon his ears with more sadness than that of any he had ever heard of the death of any man in his native State. He had known Gen. Rousseau from boyhood. A man of the most enthusiastic warmth of feeling—in all that engaged his attention—he was always ready to render assistance where good was to be done. During a practice of nearly twenty years in the courts of Kentucky, few were found who could equal him. In the perilous calling he afterwards adopted, he rapidly rose from grade to grade until he became the peer of those who had given to the art of war the best part of their lives. In that calling he has laid down his life, and we will see him no more.

ROBERT HAMILTON, ESQ.,

Spoke briefly of the distinguished dead, alluding especially to the many kindnesses he had shown to the young lawyers of Kentucky struggling to attain success in their profession.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hamilton's remarks, a note of the proceedings was ordered to be spread upon the minutes, and the court adjourned.

RIVER HORRORS.

A General Waking Up at Westport!

About one o'clock of a morning not yet three days past, the Major Anderson steamer of the Louisville and Cincinnati mail line was approaching Westport, twenty-five miles above this city, on the Ohio. The surface of the broad river was unusually calm and placid, and on the boat the perfect stillness of the night and of the deserted cabin would have been irksome to those on watch but for the ceaseless plashing and grumbling of the wheels, that to some extent relieved the nocturnal monotony. From the shore the monster boat might have been taken for a Flying Dutchman with the modern improvements, and had she not been due at Westport about that hour somebody might have seen a phantom. Reaching Westport, she stopped to take on some passengers, but hardly had she touched the landing, when the air was suddenly filled with a horrid chorus of unearthly yells, followed by a diabolical concert of hideous screeching, drumming, singing, tooting, thumping, clanging, banging sounds, as if half pandemonium had been loosed for a midnight frolic, and had settled in the "rigging" of the ill-fated Major Anderson.

In five minutes every passenger on the boat was on his or her individual feet. Terror-stricken at the frightful noises, they sprang from their berths, some in their ghostly white night-robes, others half dressed, and all seeing burning and sinking boats, and imagining they heard the cries of drowning mortals in the last agonies of death. What added to the thrilling interest of the situation was the fact that there were three bridal parties aboard, bound for Louisville. There was a rush for the life-preservers, there were cries for the Captain, and perhaps some prayers; but, after the lapse of a few moments spent in preparing for future existence, the terrified passengers began to collect their thoughts, and, discovering that the boat was neither sinking nor burning, soon partially recovered from their fright. The discordant sounds were kept up, however, and not until the big boat lumbered off out into the stream again did they cease.

As soon as the Captain could be found explanation of the whole disturbance was arrived at. There had been a marriage at Westport, and the happy couple, in coming aboard the boat, were being serenaded by their friends, *a la charivari*. All the tin horns, tin pans, drums, bells, trumpets, horse-fiddles, squawkers, and whistles in the neighborhood had been brought into requisition for the occasion, and the effect was all that could have been desired. Such a waking up had seldom transpired in Westport, and such a one the traveling public earnestly pray may never occur again. The startled passengers of the Major Anderson, when the matter was explained to them, thought with the bride, who, on coming aboard, remarked to the Captain that "this was rather too much of a good thing."

Cuffee's Ideas of Debit and Credit.

A newspaper clerk in this city some time ago sold fifty papers to a negro, who promised faithfully to pay for them very soon. The other day the clerk encountered and dunned him:

"Look here, you freedman; when are you going to pay for those papers?"

"Don't trouble me, boy; don't trouble me," replied Cuffee, assuming an air of business, and at the same time getting out of the way. *"I's taken wid de bankrupcy"*—no use to say nuffin more on dat subjick."

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate transfers were made during the week ending Jan. 8, 1869:

George L. Douglass to Norvin Green, Main and Second streets, 54½ feet front, through to Washington street	$40,000 00
Jno. Metz to S. Warth, near Mary and Swann streets, 25 by 150 feet	100 00
M. J. Spalding to Benson Ormsby, Ninth street, between Broadway and York, 290 by 200 feet	14,500 00
Thomas H. Hunt to James Guthrie, Magazine street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, 7 by 2¼0 feet	280 00
R. N. Short to W. L. Weller, Delaware street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, 20 by 200 feet	1,550 00
Thomas Hines to Sebastian Ganz, Twelfth street, between Chestnut and Magazine, 24 by 66 3-12 feet	350 00
Mrs. E. J. Brewster to A. Bornhauser, Jacob street, between Floyd and Preston, 40 feet front	2,700 00
W. R. Temple to Ellen Bodley, Jefferson co., 30 acres and 20 poles	1,000 00
Philip Schorr to Thomas James, Hancock street, between Franklin and Washington, 25 by 142 feet	784 00
A. Rammers to Mary D. Flournoy, First street, south of Catharine, 50 by 200 feet	2,000 00
William Sanders to James McCauley, 120½ acres, Jefferson co	1,200 00
W. H. Stokes to Lucinda H. Stone, Jefferson street, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth, 80 by 133 feet	2,280 00
T. A. Quessenberry to James B. Proctor, Jefferson co., 29 acres, 3 rods and 30 poles	1,800 00
John Connelly to Bridget Kelly, Churchill street, fronting 20 feet	
S. H. and M. Q. McGee to George C. Zinck, corner Walnut and Twentieth streets, 40 by 96 feet	550 00
S. B. Mills to George W. Welsh, Fifth street, north of Hill, 105½ by 211 feet	3,165 00

Marriage Licenses.

The following are the marriage licenses issued by the Clerk of the Jefferson County Court for the week ending January 8, 1869:

Theophile Dedelon to Appoline Pargney.
Henry Mitchell to Mary Johnson.
John Fennelle to Catharine Hilan.
John Dutsch to Catharine E. Aulbach.
Martin McNulty to Margaret Pearl.
Theodore O. Bacht to Josephine Dietz.
Thomas L. McDermott to Clara A. Miller.
C. C. Caron to Euphene A. Smith.
Price E. Bates to Alice Freyer.
James Chambers to Mary W. Scott.
Paul Heymiller to Mary Schmitt.
John Russell to Annie Nester.
Squire W. Robinson to Lizzie D. Hopkins.
Andrew Sauer to Catharine Dohner.
Conrad Wilhelm to Appolonia Fritch.
Morris Martin to Mary Munz.
Nicholas Hooy to Elizabeth Harrison.
Edward J. Pobe to Cara Owens.
John Muir to Dorothea Schell.
T. E. Dennis to Mary L. King.
T. R. Boyle to Eva Vallandingham.
John Emmel to Mary Knapp.
Peter Davis to Hannah Mullen.

Patents.

The following is a list of patents granted to Southern and Western inventors for the week ending January 9th, 1868:

KENTUCKY.

C. R. & B. A. Posten, Franklin; farm roller.
C. Clark, Dayton; lubricating compound for use in the manufacture of fibrous materials.
L. Wolf, Louisville; wagon brake.
S. M. Gaines, Glasgow; method of teaching the rudiments of chemistry.
Chas. P. Howell, Covington; hoe.
R. S. Boyd, Smithland; road scraper.
J. & Geo. Kivett, Covington; method for laying and spreading composition roofing, pavements, &c.
Nelson Rue, Harrodsburg; gate.
John A. Terrell, Bloomfield; cannon.

GEORGIA.

J. M. Hay, Americus; medical compound.
J. H. Hegall, Thomasville; machine for sowing pulverized manures.
H. W. Boltenillet, Savannah; car coupling.
Geo. H. Eddleman, Atlanta; sewing machine.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

T. J. Potterer, Charleston; machine for sowing rice.
J. H. Mortimer, Charleston; boat detaching apparatus.

NORTH CAROLINA.

J. P. Stanley, Wilmington; extracting spirits turpentine from pine.

VIRGINIA.

S. J. Baud, Stanton; motive power for sewing machines.
J. T. Baglen, Alexandria; coffin.

TENNESSEE.

M. D. Cheek, Memphis; baling press.

AMUSEMENTS.

I.

LOUISVILLE OPERA HOUSE.

We are gratified, and doubt not our readers will be, to learn that Maggie Mitchell continues her engagement during the present week. To "paint the lily" or "gild refined gold," could only result in defacing the beauty of the one and in tarnishing the brilliancy of the other. And in speaking of the merits of Miss Mitchell as an actress, we feel as if we were undertaking a somewhat similar task. Her combination of sprightly mirth and irresistible pathos is something wonderful as a work of art, and all accomplished with such infinite ease and naturalness that one inevitably forgets that there is any art in it. To-morrow night, by special request, "Fanchon" will be repeated, being positively its last presentation during Miss Mitchell's engagement. On Tuesday we are to have the long promised "Lorlie," written expressly for Maggie Mitchell by Mr. J. H. Rosewald. From what we have heard of "Lorlie" we are led to believe that it affords unusual opportunity and scope for the display of Maggie's own peculiar genius, which is equivalent to saying that it is a rare mixture of drollery, archness, and feeling. We hope to be able to announce crowded houses every night during the week.

II.

FANNY JANAUSCHEK.

This world-renowned German tragedienne makes her reappearance in Louisville to-morrow evening at Weisiger Hall. She has most aptly chosen her great special *role*, "Elizabeth," for the introductory performance. Already a vast number of seats have been engaged, and her entire series of entertainments promise to be liberally patronized by the *elite* of the city, irrespective of nationality. During her stay here she will impersonate "Catherine II.," "Deborah," "Marianne," and "Don Carlos." all paragon selections from her classic repertoire.

III.

LECTURE ON THE GENIUS OF AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS.

A lecture by Col. W. B. Slaughter, on "The Genius of American Institutions," will be delivered in the Masonic Temple, under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity, on Tuesday evening, the 12th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock. The object of this lecture is purely charitable, and has been delivered in Philadelphia and other cities, where it was listened to with intense interest, and commanded unqualified admiration. Its characteristics are originality of thought, classical beauty of style, and eloquent pathos. In these respects it has never been surpassed in this city; that being the unanimous opinion of the literary gentlemen who have read it. Col. Slaughter's family has furnished several fine orators, and he nobly supports the family name, having drunk deep of the Pierian spring.

This lecture discusses civilization as dependent upon climate, soil, productions, and race, a novel method for a popular lecture, but one sustained in whole or in part by the most eminent writers on social philosphy, such as Victor Cousen, Buckle, Comte, and Spencer. We earnestly commend it to all those who admire genius, learning, eloquence, and classical beauty of style. The tribute to Masonary is one of the most eloquent ever paid to that order. If we do not greatly mistake the public taste a repetition of this lecture will be demanded. The allusions to Washington, Jefferson, Mason, Henry, Lee, Marshall, and Clay, in comparison with their Northern compeers, will be gratifying to every Southern mind.

Tickets can be had at the store of Louis Tripp, at the National and Louisville Hotels, and at Wm Cromey's store on Main street.

IV.

BENSON'S THEATER.

There was a fine audience at this Theater last night, and the plays were well received. Miss Golden's rendering of Andy Blake was quite effective, and her songs in Jenny Lind were excellent. According to promise, Mr. Benson gave away to his audience five purses, of $5 each. The following persons were the fortunates: M. Hayden, M. Deuchar, W. Ogle, A. Sweeney and Henry Blanfuss—the latter a lad of twelve years of age. The matinee yesterday afternoon was well attended, and the Daughter of the Regiment was played. On Monday night Woodcock's Little Game, a comedy running at Wallack's for one hundred consecutive nights, will be played with a strong cast, along with the laughable farce of the Dead Shot. Mr. Benson will give to the audience $25 on Monday night and every night during the week.

THAT INDIAN DOCTOR.

Another Chapter in the Affair of Dr. McBride and the Little Girl—The Girl's Side of the Case.

[From the Lexington (Ky.) Statesman, Jan. 9.]

On Tuesday last we published a statement from Dr. McBride, in regard to the affair of Sunday, the 3d. The friends of the girl demand that their side of the case be given to the public, and at our request were put into the form of affidavits, sworn to before the proper officers. These statements throw considerable light upon this affair, and place Dr. McBride in a most unenviable position:

THE LITTLE GIRL'S STATEMENT.

I first met Dr. McBride at Mrs. Hall's, about two weeks ago. I was introduced to him by a negro woman named Dolly Reid. He came to see me every day or two, and I saw him in the negro woman's room. He proposed to me marriage—not to run off, but here in Lexington. He invited me to go to Mrs. Boyd's under promise of marriage. My father came for me to Mrs. Boyd's, and took me out of the house and sent me, under the care of Mr. Rogers, to Mrs. Lamphere's. He soon came up to Mrs. Lamphere's in a carriage, and took me to the Baptist church, which was lighted up. I did not know for what purpose I was taken to the church. We did not get out at the church. McBride then got into the carriage and said there was some disappointment. We then went from the church to Dr. McBride's office. Going to the office my father and Dr. McBride had some conversation which I did not hear. On arriving at the office, pa was called up to sign a paper, but I did not know what the paper was. After this McBride read me a paper which gave me to him. Mr. Welch told my father that he would marry me, but would not tell him when. My father all this time was drunk. I don't think he knew what he was doing. I then wept back to Mrs. Boyd's in the carriage with a young man, where I remained until Wednesday afternoon, I knew nothing about the character of Mrs. Boyd or her house. Dr. McBride visited me there, and while promising to marry me, made improper proposals to me, which I rejected. He came to see me four or five times, repeating the proposals. On Wednesday evening Mrs. Cushing, McNamara, and Skain called at Mrs. Boyd's to see me, and told me there the character of the house I was in, and I was then anxious to leave with them. I now believe McBride desired to ruin me.

ELLEN WELCH.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day January, 1869. JOHN C. HANSBRO, Notary Public.

MRS. CUSHING'S STATEMENT.

I went out to Mr. Costilloe's on Thursday to see Mr. Which in regard to his daughter. On arriving at the house, Mr. Welch was not there, and we went to the field to see him, and in the field I said: "Mr. Welch, I came to see you about your little daughter, Ellen." He asked, "where is she?" I replied, "I have her." He then came and took me by the hand, and said, "Oh! oh!" and burst into tears. I then said, "will you give me your daughter?" He replied "yes." I then asked him if he would come to town and sign a paper to that effect, in a lawyer's office? He replied, "no, I cannot go to town, they would lynch me." Welch then asked if he could not write and give the paper to me there, with Costilloe as a witness. I replied, "yes; I have pen, paper and ink with me." Then Mr. Costilloe wrote, and Welch signed with his own hand the following paper, and then Mr. Costilloe signed it:

JANUARY 7, 1869.

I, Thomas Welch, give Mrs. Cushing the right and title of Ellen Welch, my daughter, to adopt as her own child. Whatever right Dr. McBride claims to the child is false. I was intoxicated—I did not know what I did say.

THOMAS WELCH.

MARTIN COSTILLOE, Witness.

Then I said to him: Now your daughter is as safe as if she was with her own mother. I said to him, after he had signed the paper, why they published a paper with your mark on it, and here you write your own name? He replied, I was so excited and intoxicated that I did not know what I was doing. Then we came immediately to town.

MRS. ROBERT CUSHING.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, by Mrs. Robert Cushing, this 8th January, 1869.

JNO. C. HANSBRO, N. P.

FALLS CITY AND VINCENNES.

The Railroad Excitement in New Albany.

Yesterday's New Albany Commercial says:

The action of the meeting Thursday night, in organizing the Falls City and Vincennes Railroad Company, and in recommending the City Council to subscribe $100,000 in its stock, were the subject of general discussion yesterday upon the streets and in the stores, manufactories, shops, and public resorts, and we have yet to meet, or hear of, a single individual who does not approve the result of the meeting.

This is the feeling that should animate the people of New Albany. The proposed road is one in which our city has a vital interest, and which will prove, when completed, one of the most important feeders we of New Albany can have to our trade and prosperity. It will penetrate a section of country from which we are cut off—a section where the best coal and iron exists in inexhaustible supply; where hard wood for all kinds of manufacturing purposes; where the best building stone; where the richest soil, producing the largest crops, abounds; and all these rich products of nature and industry may be brought to our city by this road, to increase its trade and the substantial wealth of our people.

The citizens of New Albany take the right view of the enterprise, and favor it with an enthusiasm we have never before seen displayed in New Albany for any other proposed improvement. They regard the results of the completion of this road of such importance to the city that they display the utmost zeal and anxiety for the immediate commencement of work upon it.

We believe we can safely promise the people along the line of this proposed Falls City and Vincennes railroad that if they will be as liberal in aiding in its building as they should be, the road will be completed and the cars running upon it to Vincennes within eighteen months from this date. In the counties through which the road will pass the citizens are quite as favorable to it as are the people of New Albany. We trust, therefore, that they will respond promptly and liberally when called upon for subscriptions to the stock of the company.

A meeting of the directors of the company will be held in this city on the 21st inst., for permanent organization; and we hope when this meeting convenes the temporary officers of the company will be able to report a subscription of not less than half a million dollars.

The Devil on Two Sticks.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Gallipolis is excited over a wild man, who is reported to haunt the woods near that city. He goes naked, is covered with hair, is gigantic in height, and "his eyes start from their sockets." A carriage, containing a man and daughter, was attacked by him a few days ago. He is said to have "bounded at the father, catching him in a grip like that of a vice, and hurling him to the earth, falling on him and endeavoring to bite and scratch like a wild animal. The struggle was long and fearful, rolling and wallowing in the deep mud, half suffocated, sometimes beneath his adversary, whose burning and maniac eyes glared into his own with murderous and savage intensity. Just as he was about to become exhausted from his exertions, the daughter, taking courage at the imminent danger of her parent, snatched up a rock and hurling it at the head of her father's would-be murderer, was fortunate enough to put an end to the struggle by striking him somewhere about the car. The creature was not stunned, but feeling unequal to further exertion, slowly got up and retired into a neighboring copse that skirted the road."

CITY FEATURES.

☞ The grand scheme of giving away a large amount of valuable land, &c., of W. McClain of Henderson, Ky., is attracting deserved attention in this and other communities; and well it may, for indorsements like Hon. T. C. McCreery, Hon. Arch. Dixon, Hon. Garret Davis, and Governor Stevenson ought to insure success to any enterprise. Some of those who invest will secure one of the most magnificent and productive farms in Kentucky, and the venture is one that deserves attention.

Arrived.

A special dispatch from Mobile yesterday informs us that the splendid imported Alderney stock cattle had just arrived from England, and will be sold, as per announcement a few days since in the columns of the COURIER-JOURNAL, by the owners, Messrs. D. Wheeler & Co.

☞ It will be seen by the advertisement that that most excellent and popular gentleman, Mr. B. F. Chase, has withdrawn from the firm of W. H. Stokes & Co., with which he has been so long connected, but his many friends will be glad to know that for the present at least he will continue his services in the old house.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.—Owing to the inclemency of the weather for the past two days, the exhibition of pictures at Mr. W. VerBryck's studio, in the McDowell block, will be continued through Monday and Tuesday of the coming week.

New Firm—Dennis Long & Co.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be noticed that Dennis Long, Esq., has associated with him in the foundery business, his son-in-law, Sam'l A. Miller, Esq., well and favorably known to this community as one of its most active and thorough-going business men. In reference to the foundery business in Louisville, it is highly gratifying to know that it is making rapid advances, and that our founderies are now competing with those of other cities for the business of remote localities. As an instance of this, we remark that Messrs. Dennis Long & Co. have duplicate orders for chemical work castings to go to New York, work that has hitherto been done in Pittsburg. This firm has also been awarded the contract for making six miles of pipe for the Chicago Gas Company, which hitherto patronized Eastern concerns. This contract was awarded to the Louisville firm upon the first bid ever made for the work, and conclusively demonstrates that there is no necessity for going beyond this city for foundery work of any description. Messrs. Long & Co. are also supplying their pipe to St. Louis, Memphis and other Southern and Western cities. Their new foundrey, now in progress, fronting on the river, between Preston and Jackson streets, will be one of the largest in the United States. The new firm commences the year under highly flattering auspices, and we certainly wish them a prosperous career.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, PRESIDING JUDGE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 9, 1869.

Kate Russell, colored, stealing a dress; continued until Monday.

J. C. Smith, drunk and disorderly and carrying concealed deadly weapons; $5, and held in $200 for carrying concealed deadly weapons.

John Henry, colored, alias Whiting, suspected felon; held in $500 for twelve months.

Wm. Fallon and J. M. Book, drunkenness; discharged.

Jos. Hurley, colored, vagrancy; continued until Monday.

MONTHLY DOCKET.

Jennie Laws, keeping a disorderly house; forfeiture set aside.

Jenny Riley same, four cases; dismissed at defendant's cost.

Ann Cook and Agnes Dobbins, same; $20 each.

W. Scott Glore, selling lottery tickets; continued.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. H. W. BRUCE, JUDGE.

The Criminal Court of this county commences on to-morrow, the term fixed by law to continue four weeks. A very large number of cases of every character are on the docket which we publish below in full:

JANUARY TERM—JANUARY 11.

Henry and Alex. Thurston, Chas. Olive, same, John Conley; Mary and John McBride, on sci fa; Dallas Gardner, &c., do.; Geo. and Z. Bazure, do.; Jno. Morgan and Geo. Collins, do., Wm. Sherman, do; J. H. Burton &c., do; Jno. and Pat Hennessy, do; F. C. Henry and P. Shackey, do.; Thos. McMahon, do.; H. C. Cloud and John B. Davis, do.; Ed. Price and Wm. Spradling, do.; Sarah Price and same, do.; Wm. Dorsey and Jerry Hines, do.; John C. Shively and Ed. Rudolph, do.; Hannah McMann, do.; Geo. Graham and Geo. F. Hart, do.; Jos. Davis and Geo. F. Hart, do.; Frank King and C. Fible, do.; Wm. Tucker and Chas. Johnson, do.; Sarah White and John Williams, do.; Wm. Schwab and Jacob Moser, do.; James Myrick and John McGintry, do.; John McNamara, do.; Chris. Reif and M. Ammon, do.; Julia Fry and W. L. Ward, do.; Matthew Collings, do.; George Reif and Joseph Mathis, do.

JANUARY 12.

John Carreck, Wm. and Jas. Mitchell and others, Theo. E. Gelbaugh, John McNamara 2 cases, Fred. Nashold, Alex. Spillman.

JANUARY 13.

Jno. Coteberger, Jno. Lawler, Chas. A. Powell, Jno. Boardman, Dallas Gardner, Wm. Tilford.

JANUARY 14.

Jno. Smith and Frank Hillrich, L. L. Dorsey, Jr., Wm. Sherman, Jno. C. Shively 2 cases, Robt. Scott.

JANUARY 15.

Jno. Morgan, Jno. W. Hinton, Wm. Dorsey, Jno. Wells, Henry C. Resor, Jno. J. Nevil, Lizzie Blackburn, John Hennessy.

JANUARY 16.

Belle Venable, Walter and John H. Burton, Jno. H. Burton, Rob't McGrath, Sam Jonson and Wm. Henry, Freeman Morton, Hannah McMann, Mich'l O'Day.

JANUARY 18.

George Graham and Jas. Davis (2 cases), F. C. Henry, Wm. McCann, D. H. Layman, Frank King, Wm. Tucker, Sarah White.

JANUARY 19.

Wm. Schwab, Alfred Warren and Thos. Power, Thos. and Ann McMahan, H. C. Cloud, John W. Sutton, George and Mary Sherman, John McCall (3 cases).

JANUARY 20.

Catharine Fisher, Peter George, John Southard and Oscar Miller, Ed. Martin, Henry Taylor, Jas. Marshall, Nevil Jordan.

JANUARY 21.

Wm. Warren (6 cases), James Reisse and Chris. Reiff, Geo. W. Powell.

JANUARY 22.

W. P. Hahn, Wm. Kriel.

JANUARY 23.

Frank Riley (6 cases), Chas. Bradas, Wm. Martin, G. Janesick.

JANUARY 25.

Ellen Pope, Thos. Burch, Frank Mosely, John Riley (2 cases), Annie Walker.

JANUARY 26.

Ellen Locke, Mary Williams, Young Bush, Jacob Felzer, Jos. Myrick and Thos. Kelly, Wm. Ackley and James Gibson.

JANUARY 27.

George Malorney, M. Spencer and G. Williams, Smith and Hughes, Peter Sink, Ada Smith, Alf. Ring.

JANUARY 28.

Georgiana Ward, Chas. Baker, Margaret Doyle (two cases), Jno. Howard, Jacob Smith, Southers and Frazier, Wm. Tucker, Stanford and Southers.

JANUARY 29.

John W. Arnold, Fred Emeline, Augustus Fago, Fred Klotts, Chas. Olive, David Robertson, Elijah Applegate.

JANUARY 30.

James Cotter, Sandy Black, John Ferguson, Henry Sloan, Richard J. Cornell, Martha Brown, J. B. Fugett, Ellen Kindman, Sam. Mitchell, Francis Straus.

FEBRUARY 1.

Jacob Kaufman and Mrs. Mahon, two cases; Adam House, William Johnson, Sidney Johnson, Henry Jackson, Daniel Smener.

FEBRUARY 2.

Bill Taylor and others; Louis Miller, alias Rhodes; Berry Bland, Sam. Robertson, Joseph Leup, Robert King, Wm. Neiboit, Geo. W. Marshall.

FEBRUARY 3.

Wm. Lawson, Constantine Frazier, Charles Smith, Mary McBride, Wm. Henry Bowman, Jona, George, and George M. Houser, Chas. Smith.

FEBRUARY 4.

Hugh Bell and John Jamison, James Masterson, 3 cases, Charles Cardin, 6 cases, George Reif.

FEBRUARY 5.

John Conly, Jos. Arterburn, E. C. Popplestein, Ed. Blancagnell.

FEBRUARY 6.

Chas. Barrach, Julia Fry, Matthew Collings, Ed. and Sarah Pierce, Louis Schule, John Bowman.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

HON. HENRY J. STITES, JUDGE.

The following cases are on to-morrow's docket: Soldiers' and Sailors' National Union Association vs. L. Aaron, &c.

Primus Kriegshaber vs. B. H. Gotthelf, &c.
W. H. Shipman vs. Dennis Long, &c.
H. Ackerman vs. Jos. Stine.
Dennis Hert vs. Jos. Melcher.
Jas. H. Maddox vs. W. P. Hahn.
Mrs. F. Ross, adm'x, vs. P. D. McCormack.

DECISIONS OF COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported expressly for the Louisville Courier-Journal, by

DANIEL JAMES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

FRANKFORT, January 9, 1869.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Watson vs. Ferguson, Bourbon; affirmed.
Bramblett's executor vs. Bramblett, Bourbon; reversed.
DeRoode vs. Ingels, Fayette; affirmed.
Stone, &c., vs. Hazelrigg's administrator, Powell; affirmed.
Johnson vs. Ferguson, &c., Scott; reversed.
Beazley vs. Mershorn, &c., Garrard; reversed.
Tolten vs. Kirby et al., Garrard; affirmed.
Kentucky University vs. Woods, &c., Fayette; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Corley's executor vs. Evans and wife, Shelby; motion to affirm as a delay case overruled.
Skinner & Stone vs. Lyon, Lyon; petition for rehearing filed.
John D. Wickliffe, Esq., and J. C. Beckham, Esq., were qualified as attorneys-at-law of this court.
Zanone vs. Zazio, Louisville Chancery; cross-appeal granted appellee.
Marshall vs. Waller, Shelby; agreement filed.
White, &c., vs. Todd, &c., Shelby; affidavit filed and rule awarded against appellant to show cause why appeal shall not be dismissed.
Shackelford, assignee, &c., vs. Collier, &c., Shelby; response to certiorari filed, and cause set for hearing on January 15, 1869.
Campbell, &c., vs. McGoodwin, &c., Caldwell;
Green vs. Ball, Henderson;
Shaw vs. Dixon, Henderson;
Harrel's administrator vs. Young's administrator, Henderson;
Millett & Co. vs. Watkins' administrator, Henderson;
Cox vs. Holloway, Whitley;
Jones vs. Case et al., Montgomery;
Erwin's executor vs. Bedford, guardian for, &c., Montgomery;
Cravens vs. Cravens, Fayette;
Commonwealth, use of, &c., vs. Peters, &c., Woodford;
Humphreys vs. Humphreys, Woodford;
Harper vs. Harper, Woodford;
Morris vs. Schoolsville Branch of Winchester turnpike company, Clarke;
Carson vs. Thompson, Shelby; submitted on briefs.
Letcher vs. Ingram, Henderson;
Mason's administrator vs. Nelson's administrator, Montgomery;
Perkins vs. Harris' executor, Fayette; continued until the next term of this court.
Rankin vs. Turney, Bourbon; argued by A. H. Ward, Esq., for appellant, and submitted.
Bradley vs. Bradley, &c., Fayette; argued by John Rodman, Esq., for appellant, and submitted.
Farmers' Bank vs. Johnson, &c., Scott; argued by T. N. Lindsey, Esq., for appellant, and submitted.
Martin vs. Martin, Woodford; argued by A. J. James, Esq., for appellee, in part, and laid over till Monday.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Louisville's newest sensation—Davis & Howe's Southern Art Place, 58 West Main street.

☞ Only $2 per dozen—the best card photographs, at Davis & Howe's Southern Art Place, 58 West Main street, between Second and Third.

☞ Charlie Davis, the artist, formerly with W. H. Miller, is at the Southern Art Place, 58 West Main street, and will be pleased to see all his old friends and many new ones.

☞ Best place in the city for children's pictures—Davis & Howe's Southern Art Place.

☞ Finest arranged and best lighted gallery in the city—Davis & Howe's Southern Art Place, 58 Main street, between Second and Third.

☞ Go and see the elegant pictures at Davis & Howe's Southern Art Place, 58 West Main street. Best photographs $2 per dozen.

☞ Call at Davis & Howe's Southern Art Place, 58 West Main street, for photographs, &c., regardless of cloudy or rainy weather.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ Boker's Bitters at ALFORD'S.

☞ Alpine Bitters at ALFORD'S.

THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, No. 154 Fifth street, originated the use of nitrous oxide gas for the painless extraction of teeth—make and use it chemically, and by the use of the Sprague patent, perform all operations in surgical, mechanical and operative dentistry, scientifically. Dr. W. D. Stone, the old war horse in dental practice, whose name is a tower of strength throughout the length and breadth of Kentucky, is my operator.

B. M. GILDEA, D. D. S.

Rogers' House Furnishing Emporium, 149 south side Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. Assortment of goods for housekeepers' use full and complete, and a splendid line of Glassware, just received, all at lowest prices. Call and see.

ja10-2t

☞ Chapped hands, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and the other cutaneous affections, cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the Juniper Tar Soap made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use. ja10 dS&Th&WeoWly

Perkins, Stern & Co.'s California Wines.

We are the pioneer house in the California wine business, and parties purchasing wines from us get them from the producer.

Sold by Wilson, Peter & Co., R. A. Robinson & Co., and Thompson & Co.

☞ We call attention of parties wishing to purchase a good stock of dry goods and fixtures to an advertisement under the head of "For Sale—Business."

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1869.

The local money market is gradually increasing in ease, and a better feeling is noticeable in financial and commercial circles. The demand for money continues fair, but less than distinguished the market during the month of December, and the banks and private bankers are in a condition to extend prompt and liberal accommodations. Merchants report more satisfactory collections, and the return flow of currency from the rural districts has fairly commenced. The rates of interest continue to range at from 9 to 15 per cent, though as a general thing 12 per cent is the outside rate. There is growing ease reported in the New York money market, though its stringent condition has not disappeared, and is still too severe for renewed commercial activity, thus our readers may fully appreciate the severity of the ordeal through which the business of New York has recently been compelled to pass. We see it reported that the rates for call loans have ranged from 7 per cent. in gold, with a small concession added to 7 per cent in currency. Various attempts have been made to get round the usury laws, and the commission scheme seems to have been successful. The National Banks of New York, says the Commercial List—

are precluded from taking a higher rate of interest than 7 per cent. There is no law, however, against commissions, and thus it is that loans are frequently made at 7 per cent. in currency or gold, as the case may be, and a commission is exacted by the lending broker of ⅛ to ¾ per cent. per day, as the money market may rule. Now 7 per cent. is not a very high rate, but 7 per cent. in gold, with a commission added of ¼ per cent. per day, is almost 100 per cent. per annum. In some cases within a short time, a commission of ½ per cent. per day has been paid, in addition to the legal rate in gold, making the annual rate about nearly 190 per cent.

Such transactions as these afford the best possible argument for a repeal of the usury law. The rates for money should be governed by the same law that governs the dealings in commodities, viz: the law of supply and demand.

Eastern exchange was a shade firmer to-day than it has been for some time past, rates ranging from 1-5 discount buying to par selling.

The 10 A. M. dispatch to the Commercial News Department reported the New York gold market opened at 135¾ and closed at 135¼. The offerings in this market are light, and the rates fluctuate with New York quotations. Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, No. 150 Main street, quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	134½	135½
Silver ⅓s and ¼s	125	
Silver dimes	123	

The following table shows the fluctuations of the gold market during the week:

	Open'd.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closed.
Monday	135⅛	135½	135	135
Tuesday	135	135	134¾	134¾
Wednesday	135	135	134¾	135⅛
Thursday	135⅛	135⅜	134⅞	135⅜
Friday	135¾	135¾	135⅛	135⅜
Saturday	135⅛	135¾	135¼	135⅛

RECAPITULATION.

Opened Monday	135⅛
Highest Thursday	135⅜
Lowest Tuesday	134¾
Closed Saturday	135⅛

The 10:25 A. M. New York dispatch reported the Government bond market firm, gold loans 5c, and sterling exchange steady at 109½ to 110½. Later advices reported prices fully maintained, with an advance on all descriptions. The following table shows the fluctuations in the market during the past three days:

		Thurs.	Frid.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
5-20s of	1881	111⅝	111	111⅝	⅝	
"	1862	112	112¼	112⅝	⅜	
"	1864	108⅝	108¾	109⅛	⅜	
"	1865	109⅛	109⅛	109⅜	¼	
" new	1865	108⅛	108⅛	108⅝	½	
"	1867	108⅛	108⅛	108⅝	⅜	
"	1868	108⅛	108⅛	108⅝	⅜	
10-40s		106⅛	106⅝	106¾	⅛	

The New York Commercial Bulletin of the 7th says:

The market for Governments has shown a decidedly firmer tone. Large orders have been received from the country, and the local investment demand has also been very active; and this condition of the market has naturally induced a good deal of speculative buying. Large bids are made for future delivery, but few are disposed to sell on such terms. An offer was made of 1 per cent. for the right to call $5,000,000 of sixty-sevens any time within six months at 115, but was not taken. The market closed strong.

We notice some improvement in the inquiries in this market.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co. quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Five-twenties 1881	110⅝	111⅛
Five-twenties 1862	111⅛	112⅛
Five-twenties 1864	108	109
Five-twenties 1865	108⅜	109⅜
Five-twenties (new) 1865	107⅛	108⅛
Five-twenties 1867	107⅛	108⅛
Five-twenties 1868	107⅛	108⅛
Ten-forties	105⅛	106⅛
Union Pacific R. R. 1st mort. bonds		102⅛

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.—The demand for local securities to-day was more active than for some time past and a good lot of wharf bonds changed hands at full rates. We also note sales of Jeffersonville railroad bonds, which seem to be rapidly growing in favor with capitalist. But few changes in quotations have occurred, which are reported by Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co.:

STOCKS.

National bank, first	@114
National bank, second	95 @ 96½
National bank, Planters'	95 @ 98
National bank, city	98 @100
Bank of Kentucky	118 @120
Bank of Louisville	98 @100
Merchants' bank	113½ @114
Commercial bank	85 @ 86
Northern bank	107½ @108½
Citizens' bank	111 @112
People's bank	99 @100
Mechanics' bank	101 @102
Western Financial Corporation bank	71 @ 73
Falls City Tobacco bank	95 @ 96
Masonic bank	99 @100
Security bank	101 @102
Louisville Ins. Co. bank	109 @110
Western Ins. Co. bank	118 @120
German Ins. Co. bank	130 @131
Gas Co. stock	149½ @150
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	90 @ 95
L. & F. R. R. (common)	64 @ 65
Jeff., M. & Ind. R. R.	3 @ 5
L. & N. R. R.	66 @ 67

BONDS.

City for street improvements	76 @78
City for bounty	79 @80
City for school purposes	79½ @80
City for Jeffersonville railroad	80 @81
City for Louisville and Nashv'le R. R. (M. S.)	80 @82
City for Louisville and Nashv'le R. R. (L. E.)	80 @82
City for wharf (old)	80 @82
City for wharf (new)	79 @80
City for Waterworks (old)	79 @79½
City for Waterworks (new)	79 @79½
Waterworks bond	80 @81
Canal bond (first issue)	95½ @96½
Canal bond (second issue)	80 @82
Canal bond (third issue)	75 @77
Canal bond (fourth issue)	80 @82
Kentucky State bond (old)	99 @100
Kentucky State bond (new)	90 @92
Central Passenger railway bond	85 @87
Citizens' Passenger railway bond	65 @70
City Passenger railway bond	86 @88
Jeffersonville railroad bond (old)	90 @91
Jeffersonville railroad bond (new)	75 @76
Louisville and Frankfort R. R. bond (C. brch)	78 @80
Louisville and Nashville R. R. bond (M. S.)	94 @96
Louisville and Nashville R. R. bond (L. Bh)	90 @92
Louisville and Nashville R. R. bond (M. bch)	84 @86
Lou. and Nash. R. R. bond (cons'ted mortg)	90 @
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad	

STOCKS.—The following indicates the fluctuations in the New York stock market for the past three days, as made up from the closing telegraphic quotations:

	Th'day.	Friday.	Sat'day
N. Y. Central	156⅛	157	157⅛
Erie	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝
Reading	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
Mich. Southern	81	81⅝	81⅝
Clev. and Pitts	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
Chic. and R. I.	118⅛	122⅛	124⅛
Chicago and N. W. Com.	82⅛	83⅛	83⅛
do preferred	85⅛	86	87⅛
Ft. Wayne	118⅛	119	119
West. Union Tel.	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛

Louisville Provision Market.

Our packers and dealers, notwithstanding the short hog crop which is now everywhere conceded, have seldom been in a better condition to respond promptly to the wants of their customers, the packing this season having exceeded by several thousand hogs the operations of 1867-8. Since the packing season commenced many of the packers have been free sellers, and a larger per cent. of the product has already changed hands. The early advance in prices took everybody by surprise, and the upward tendency in quotations has kept the market excited. Advices from all the packing points, as also from New York and Europe, have favored holders, and combined to produce the present extraordinary condition of the market.

MESS PORK—Early in the week mess pork sold at $28, but influenced by small receipts of hogs at the various Western packing points prices advanced almost daily until they reached $30 at which it closed for round lots, and $30 50 to 31 00 in small lots on orders, and these prices, considering the price of hogs, is regarded low. We note sales of 50 bbls mess at $30 and 50 bbls rump on private terms.

BACON—As yet there is but little out of smoke and the demand is comparatively light. Several of our dealers are now smoking and will have liberal supplies on the market in about ten days. We quote shoulders at 14¼c and rib sides at 17¾c, clear sides 18 to 18½c; sugar-cured hams at 18 to 18½c. Sales reported to-day of 50,000 lbs shoulders at 14¼ to 14½c, clear rib sides at 17¾c, and clear sides at 18c.

BULK MEATS—The market has been distinguished during the week by large sales to dealers and speculators and closes steady but very strong and concessions would be difficult to obtain, while some holders refuse to name prices, believing quotations will still further advance. We quote shoulders at 12¼a12¾c, clear rib sides at 15¾a16c and clear sides at 16¼a16½c, all packed, and ¼c less for loose. Sales reported to-day of 100,000 lbs shoulders at 12c, and 50,000 lbs clear rib sides at 15½c, loose; 280,000 lbs packed shoulders at 12¼a12½c; clear rib sides 15¾a16c; clear sides 16¼a16½c.

LARD—This seems to be the fancy portion of the product; and prices have advanced daily during the week, closing with sales early this morning at 19c, but at the close generally held at 20c in tierces and 21c in kegs. Prices have been particularly stimulated by favorable foreign advices. In Liverpool prices have advanced 8 shillings during the week; sales of 700 tierces reported at 19c and private terms; 450 kegs at 20¼c.

Louisville Grocery Market.

The market during the week has exhibited a good degree of activity and liberal sales to the trade and to the country have been recorded. In this connection it is gratifying to state that buyers from Indiana who were regular customers before the war are again visiting this market to purchase, and this feature of the trade gives flattering promise to regain and exceed its old-time importance. There has been a good demand for coffee during the week and large sales are reported to the trade and jobbers report a good demand. We note sales of 50 bags Rio from 19 to 24½c for fair to prime. We quote jobbers' prices for common to strictly choice at 19¾ to 26c; Laguayra 25½ to 27c; Java 36 to 38c; Singapore 33 to 35c; and imitation Java at 30 to 31c.

Receipts of Louisiana sugar during the week have been liberal, and the demand has been active at full prices, and the tendency is to higher quotations. We note sales to-day of 30 hhds N. O. at 12½ to 14½c. Island sugars are in light supply and light demand. We quote N. O. sugar at 12 to 15½c for fair to strictly prime in hhds and bbls; hard standard at 16½ to 17c. Coffee sugars, As, Bs, circle Cs and extra Cs, from 14½ to 16½c; yellows from 13 to 14½c.

Louisiana molasses is very firm, with a good demand, and dealers report an upward tendency in prices. We note a sale to-day of 80 bbls at 70c. Prices ranged from 70 to 75c in bbls, and 80 to 85c in half bbls. Molasses sirups at 50a60c; sugar do at 65a85c, sugar drips, $1 to $1 10, in barrels, and $1 15 to $1 25 in small packages.

Louisville Dry Goods Market.

The sharp advance in cotton during the past week has had the effect to advance almost every description of cotton goods. In New York mail advices an advance is reported in standard sheetings and some houses have advanced their entire line of brown and bleached goods. Prints are reported in good demand and prices tending upward. In a short time the spring trade will set in and owing to the excited condition of the cotton market and fluctuations in gold the market it is believed will be disturbed and there will be a more than usual anxiety for accurate quotations—this want will be supplied by the COURIER-JOURNAL. The following quotations will be found to fairly represent this market to-day. We quote:

BROWN SHEETING AND SHIRTING.		CAMBRICS.	
Appleton A	17	Victoria	10
Great Western	16½	Washington	11½a12½
Anchor	16½	Manville	11½a12½
Penn Mills	16½	PAPER CAMBRICS.	
Laurel Hill	16½	English	12½
Macon	16a16½	S S & Sons	13½
Tallassa	16½	PRINTS.	
Osnabergs 7-8	20	Allens	13
do 4-4	28	American	13
Pepperell E fine	16	Amoskeag	12½
do R	15	Arnolds	11½
do O	14	Cochecho	13½
do N	13	Dunnells	13
BLEACHED.		Dunnells A	13½
Blackstone	16	Hamilton	13
Hope	15½a16	Lo'on Mourn'g	13½
Langdon 36 in	16	Lancaster	13
do 33 in	15	Merrimac D	14
Lonsdale	18	do W	15
Wamsutta	23	Pacific	13
New York Mills	27½	Richmonds	13
Pepperell, 6-4	35	Sp'gue's Fr'cksl	13½
do 7-4	40	Sp'gue's Fancy	13½
do 9-4	47½	Victory	11
do 10-4	57½	Wamsutta	9½
do 11-4		Bedford	9½
TICKINGS.		CORSET JEANS.	
Conestoga mrl.	25	Bates	14
do extra	30	Amoskeag	15a17
Everett	27½	do Satteen	19
STRIPES.		Pepperell	19
Amoskeag	23	SPOOL COTTON.	
Albany	23	Clark's 6-cord	$1 00
American	14	do enameled	70
BROWN DRILLS.		J & P Coats'	1 00
Pepperell	18½a20	Hadley	90
Stark	18½a20	Stafford Bros.	65
Winthrop	16	Williamantic 6 cd	1 00
DENIMS.		do enameled	65
Ogden A. Brown	20	Brooks	1 00
Albany blue	15	Green & Daniels	65
Amoskeag	28½	Orr & McNaught	1 00
GINGHAMS.		Stewart's	65
Glasgow	17	WORSTED BRAIDS.	
Hartford	17	Common colors	70
Lancaster	19	High Colors No. 53	75
Scotch	28a32½	CANTON FLANNEL.	
PRINTED DELAINES.		Hamilton, brown	25
Armures	20a21	Naumkeag	22½
Hamilton	20a21	JEANS.	
Pacific Manuf'g	20a21	Kentucky	50@80
Portland	10	Eastern	20@35

Louisville Drug Market.

Stocks in this department are very full and dealers were never in better condition to respond promptly to the wants of the trade. Prices since our last review have undergone but slight quotable change. We quote

Alum, lb	$ 5½	to	6½
Calomel, lb	1 10	to	1 25
Camphor, lb	1 20	to	1 25
Cochineal, lb	1 38	to	1 50
Chloroform, lb	1 75	to	2 00
Copperas, bbls, lb	2½	to	3
Copperas, kegs, lb	3	to	4
Cream Tartar pure, lb	48	to	55
Gum Opium, lb	21 00	to	22 00
Indigo, lb	1 65	to	1 75
Licorice, calab, lb	45	to	48
Magnesia, carb., lb	48	to	50
Morphine, P. & W., oz			15 00
Madder, lb	21	to	23
Oil, castor, No. 1, gal	2 75	to	2 85
Oil, sweet, gal	1 50	to	2 00
Oil, olive, gal	2 50	to	3 00
Oil, sperm, gal	2 85	to	3 00
Oil, tanners', gal	1 05	to	1 10
Oil, bergamot, lb	7 50	to	8 00
Oil, Cassia, lb	4 25	to	4 50
Oil, lemon, lb	4 75	to	5 00
Quinine, p. & W. oz	2 45	to	2 50
Rosin, bbl	4 00	to	5 00
Soap, castile, Fr.	22	to	
Soda, bicarb, Newcastle, casks, lb	8	to	8½
Soda, bicarb, American, casks, lb	7	to	7½
Soda, sal, lb	5	to	5½
Soda, ash, lb	5½	to	6
Salt, epsom, lb	5	to	6
Snuff, mac., lb	80	to	85
Snuff, Garrett's, packs, gross	16 50		
Snuff, Garrett's, bottles, doz	4 25	to	4 50
Sulphur, flors, lb	7½	to	8
Sulphur, roll, lb	7	to	7½
Saltpeter, comml, lb	15	to	17
Saltpeter, pure, lb	18	to	20
Turpentine, bbls, gal	60		
Turpentine, cans, gal	65		
Venetian red, English, bbls, lb	4½		
Venetian red, English, kegs, lb	5	to	5½

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market for leaf tobacco has been firm throughout the week for all desirable qualities, the only noticeable change being for light and heavy lugs of new crop, upon which there has been a slight decline. The Pickett House sold to-day 1 hhd leaf at $18 75, and the Ninth street House 1 hhd at $18 per 100 lbs; the Louisville House sold 16 hhds Henderson county leaf, 6 hhds leaf at $12 75, $13 50, $13 75, $14, $15, and $15 25 per 100 lbs; 5 hhds at $10 50, $8 75, $8 90, $8 80, and $8 per 100 lbs; and 5 hhds at $6 40, $5, $4 60, $4 50, and $4 30 per 100 lbs. The market closed to-day active and firm, and we feel confident there is no market in the country where Henderson county leaf could command such remunerative prices. The number of resident buyers, manufacturers, speculators, and buyers for foreign markets, keeps up a constant sharp competition. This fact planters will do well to bear in mind. We continue to quote:

OLD TOBACCO.

	Shipping.	Mason & Owen Co. Cutting Leaf.
Lugs	$ 7 00@10 00	$ 8 00@11 00
Low leaf	11 00@12 00	12 00@15 00
Medium leaf	12 00@13 00	16 00@19 00
Good leaf	14 00@15 00	20 00@24 00
Fine leaf	15 00@16 00	24 00@28 00
Choice leaf	16 00@17 00	30 00@32 00
Manufacturing leaf, black wrappers		12 00@20 00
" bright wrappers		20 00@40 00
" fancy bright wrappers		50 00@75 00

NEW TOBACCO.

Trashy lugs	3½@ 4
Good heavy lugs	4½@ 5
Common and medium leaf	8 @11
Good and fine leaf	12 @15

The sales at the auction warehouses for the current tobacco year are as follows:

Pickett House	818
Farmers'	209
Boone	330
Ninth Street	430
Louisville	513
Planters'	41
Hogsheads	2,341

The sales for the week have averaged over 70 hhds per day.

The sales at five of the auction warehouses to-day amounted to 81 hhds, with rejections of bids on 5 hhds, and prices ranged as follows: 2 hhds at $18 to 18 75; 2 at $15 to 15 25; 2 at $14 to 14 25; 3 at $13 50 to 13 75; 3 at $12 50 to 12 75; 2 at $11 50 to 11 75; 5 at $10 to 10 50; 9 at $9 to 9 90; 11 at $8 to 8 90; 2 at $7 50 to 7 60; 9 at $7 05 to 7 95; 12 at $6 to 6 90; 12 at $5 25 to 5 95; 7 at $3 to 3 95.

Louisville Cotton Market.

This market to-day was excited under the influence of favorable advices from New York and Liverpool. The 1:30 P. M. Liverpool dispatch reported the market active. Sales 20,000 bales uplands, afloat, at 11¼d; uplands, on spot, 11½ to 11¾d; Orleans, on spot, 11¾ to 11⅞d.

The 2 P. M. New York dispatch reported the market irregular. Sales to-day of 3,400 bales; nominally, 26½c for ordinary; 27½c for good; 28c for low middling; 28¾c for uplands; 30c for good middling; 28¾c for Mobile; 29c for Orleans.

We note private sale to-day of 89 bales good ordinary to low middling at 20c for round lot. The market has seldom been more excited, and under the impression that prices will still further advance at an early day, holders prefer to take the chances than sell at present high prices. We quote middling, 27c; low middling, 26c; good ordinary, 25¼c; ordinary, 24¼c.

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

Advices, both telegraphic and mail, continue to indicate great irregularity in the flour and grain markets of the country. On the whole, however, the market has assumed more strength without advancing quotations here. An improved demand for low grades of flour has been a feature of the market during the week, and sales of considerable importance have been reported, as also some lots of extra No. 1 for shipment. In New York the outward movement is not extensive, but there is an improved tone in the English market and better prices are anticipated. We note sales to-day of 830 barrels various grades within the range of our figures. We quote fine at $5 to $5 25, superfine at $5 50 to $6 25, extra at $6 to $7, extra family at $7 25 to $7 75, No. 1 at $8 50 to $9 50, fancy at $9 75 to $11. Rye flour at $7 50 to $8.

GRAIN—The market is exhibiting but little animation, and transactions are not specially important. Dealers are working off stocks of wheat at prices that have ruled for some time past. Corn is steady, but farmers are holding above the views of buyers, who are in the market for the supply of current demand. Oats are steady. Rye has been in fair request and is firm, with considerable sales during the week at $1 40; it is generally held at $1 45 from store. Barley is in light supply. Malt is steady, with fair demand. We note sales to-day of 700 bushels corn at 60 to 62c, 1,300 bushels oats at 60c, 1,000 bushels rye at $1 40, 500 bushels Canada malt at $2 50. We quote oats at 58 to 62c in store, loose, and 65c sacks included, and 55c on arrival. Wheat $1 85 to $2 00, on arrival, for red and white. Corn 55 to 57c per bushel, on arrival, and 60 to 65c from store. Rye $1 40 to $1 45 from store and $1 30 to $1 35 on arrival. Barley $1 75 to 1 90 for Nos. 1 and 2 spring. Malt is steady at $2 60 to 2 75 for spring, $2 75 to $2 80 for fall. Canada malt, $2 30 to $2 50, and $1 60 for rye malt.

Weekly Review of the Market.

APPLES—During the week prices have slightly declined under more liberal receipts, and strictly prime command $6 per bbl; while fair $5 00 to $5 50, and common to medium qualities $4 00 to $4 50 per bbl.

ALE AND BEER—The market is well supplied with all the saleable brands of ale and prices are steady. We continue to quote Wheeling and Madison ale at $13 per bbl, and $6 50 per half bbl; Madison ale in bottles, $1 40 per doz., with discounts to the trade. Lager beer is held at $12 to $13 per bbl.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—There has been an advance in this article during the week. Stocks are ample to meet the demand, which continues good. We quote Pennsylvania manufacture at 6 to 6½c in sacks, and $10 to $10 25 per bbl; half bbls at $5 75 to $6 25.

BEANS—Dealers report the market quiet but steady, and fairly supplied. We quote at $3 to $3 25 per bushel on arrival, and sales are made from store at $3 50 to $3 75 per bushel for white; mixed are held at $2 00 per bu.

BEESWAX—Receipts find ready sale at from 32 to 33c. Extrachoice lots would command a slight advance.

BAGGING AND ROPE—Transactions are mostly of a retail character. Stocks are light and the season for active demand is past. Some light transactions on orders are reported with a light demand, and quotations are nominal. We quote Kentucky 2-pound bagging at 20 to 21c, light-weight Kentucky at 14 to 15c. Flax bagging at 20 to 21c, according to brand. Machine rope at 8½ to 9c. Hand-rope nominal.

BATTING—The market is firmer though quotably unchanged. The advance in cotton has strengthened prices and an early advance may be anticipated. Dealers are selling Cannelton at 30 to 31c; Maysville tissue at 30 to 31c; Maysville No. 1 at 29 to 30c; No. 2 batting we quote at 27 to 28c per lb.

BROOM CORN—Receipts are light, and prices are firm. A prime article would readily sell at $150 per ton.

BROOMS—The market is well supplied and prices are firm. Common are held at $2 75 to $3, and fancy range from $3 to $4 per dozen.

BARK—Is steady, and tanners are paying $9 to $10 per cord for chestnut oak.

CRANBERRIES—Are in moderate request at $24 to $25 per bbl for cultivated. Wild are held at $20 to $22 per bbl, with light stocks.

COTTON YARNS—Dealers are not disposed to sell round lots at present quotations, as the indications are that prices must advance at an early day. We quote the market firmer; No. 500 at 19 to 21c, 600 at 17 to 19c, 700 at 15 to 17c.

CORN MEAL—Is in fair demand and steady; we quote bolted at 75 to 80c per bushel loose. Kiln dried at $4 25 to $4 50 per bbl.

CHEESE—The market is very firm at 20 to 21c for Factory. Western Reserve and Hamburg scarce. English dairy 19 to 20c; pineapple and nutmeg at 24 to 25c; Holland $17 50 per doz.

CANDLES—Are in good demand, and star is firm at the advance which occurred during the week. Tallow candles are unchanged. We quote star candles full weight, at 23¼@24c; 13-oz at 19 to 20c; 12-oz at 17½ to 18½c. Tallow candles 14 to 15c.

CARPET CHAIN—We quote at 45 to 50c for white, and 50 to 55c for colored.

CANDLEWICK—The market continues steady at 45c per lb.

COAL—The market is well supplied, and dealers are selling Pittsburg at $4 50 per load, or in 100 bu lots at 16c per bu. Pittsburg by the barge load is held at 11c.

CORDAGE—The market is steady. We quote Manilla at 23 to 24c; cotton rope 40 to 45c; Jute at 15 to 17c; and hemp cordage ranges at 16a to 18c.

COOPERAGE—The market is fairly supplied and the demand good. Ham and bacon tierces are active at full prices. We quote:

Iron hoop Bourbon barrels	$2 40
Wood hoop (16 hoop) High Wine bbls	1 80
Oil barrels	2 00
Pork barrels	1 30
Lard tierces	1 50
Ham tierces	1 10
Bacon hhds	2 50
Queensware tierces	85
Flour barrels	50
Half Whisky barrels, iron hoop	1 50
" " " wood hoop	1 20
Ten gallon Whisky kegs	1 00
Five gallon Whisky kegs	90
Barrel poles, per M	$12 00
Hogshead poles, per M	24 to 30 00
Barrel staves, per M	18 00
Hogshead staves, per M	25 00

CANNED GOODS—Are in fair supply and prices are quotably unchanged. We quote fresh peaches, 2-pound cans, $3 50 to $4 25; blackberries, $3; strawberries, $4; pine apples, $4 75 to $5. Assorted fruits $4 per doz; oysters, 1-pound cans, $1 60 to $1 75; 2-pound cans $2 75 to $2 85; sardines, ¼ boxes, 19½ to 20c; ½ boxes 33 to 34c.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand during the week has been active, and desirable lots have met with ready sale at slightly advanced figures. Receipts are falling off, and stocks are now comparatively light. We quote as follows: Apples, on arrival, from 7 to 9c, according to quality. Peaches are steady, at 9 to 10c for quarters, 11 to 13c for halves, and 16 to 18c for peeled.

EGGS—Receipts are barely equal to the demand, and sales are made at 24 to 25c per doz, in bbl lots, on arrival.

FLAXSEED—Is in good demand, and a prime article commands $2 per bu at the oil mill.

FEATHERS—Prices are quotably unchanged, and in moderate request at 60 to 65c per lb on arrival for good to strictly prime qualities. Mixed and inferior feathers are nominal. Shippers should be careful not to mix qualities, as the inferior always brings down the price of the superior quality.

FURS—Prices are fully maintained, with more liberal receipts, and dealers are taking all that arrive. We quote prime raccoon skins at 30 to 40c; mink $2 to $3; opossum 5c; gray fox 30 to 40c; wild cat 30@40c; otter $3 to $5; beaver $1 to 2; muskrat 15 to 20c; deer, per lb, 25 to 30c; sheep, wool on, 55c to $1; inferior skins in proportion.

FISH—The market is very firm, under the influence of Boston advices. Stocks are not large, and a good demand is reported. We continue to quote prime qualities No. 1 mackerel, per bbl, at $23 to $24; No. 2 at $19 50 to $20 00; No. 3 at $15 00 to $16; No. 1 large at $19 50 to $20 50; No. 3 large at $15 to $16 00; No. 1 kits, $2 60 to $2 85; No. 2 $2 25 to $2 50; No. 3, $1 90 to $2 25. White Fish, $7 50 to $8 per half barrel. Codfish, 8 to 8½c for large and 6½ to 6¾c for small. Salmon $28 per bbl.

GINSENG—Is in fair demand, and dealers are paying 70 to 75c for fair to strictly prime.

GUNNY BAGS—Stocks are ample, and the demand only moderate. We quote at 21 to 21½c, bales, and 23 to 23½c for resewed.

GRAIN BAGS—The market is firm and an advance has been established during the week. We quote Penn Mills 2-bush at 44 to 46c; 2½-bush at 52 to 54c, and 3-bush at 60 to 62c.

HAY—The market has been steady during the week with fair receipts. Sales on the wharf have ranged from $16 to 17, and from store at $17 50 to 18, with some strictly choice lots have been held at a higher figure. Sales of red top are made at $14 to 16 50 from store, and $12 to 15 on wharf. We quote sales to-day of 140 bales timothy at $16 to 17 on the wharf.

HOMINY—Is in good demand and firm at $5 75 to 6 50 per bbl in round and jobbing lots. We quote sales of 40 bbls at $5 75 to 6.

HOPS—Are quiet, with light demand. We quote at 25c for New York and Wisconsin product.

HIDES—Dealers report receipts fully up to expectations and prices steady. The trade during the season so far has been active. We quote green salted at 10 to 10½c, dry salted, 18c; dry flint, 20 to 21½c; sheep (wool on) 40 to 90c.

HORSE SHOES—Prices are firm and quotably unchanged. We quote Burden's at $7 15 to $7 50 per keg.

IRON COTTON TIES—The demand is light and jobbers are selling at 6½c per lb.

IRON AND STEEL—The market is seasonably active and prices are fully maintained. We quote:

S. C. bar iron	4	Eng. cast steel	25
C. C. bar iron	4	Am. cast steel	19
Hoop, coopers'	5½a6½	German steel	15 a20
Sheet iron	5½a 9	Eng. blis steel	12 a13
Boiler plates	6½a 8½	Eng blis steel	20 a25
Nail rod	10 all	St'l pl'w w'g	13 a14
Iron plow w'g	6½a 6½	F'ndry cast'gs	4 a 5½
Iron plow slabs	6 a 6½		

IRON, PIG—The market is firm and active. Receipts for the week are fully 300 tons, which found quick sale on arrival at full prices. Dealers quote mill iron at $38 to $40, Tennessee cold blast, none in the market, Red river Car wheel iron at $60 to $63 and Foundry iron at $45 to $46 per ton. Hecla cold blast $60 to $63 per ton and scarce. Hanging Rock No. 1 Foundry $43 to $45 at the landing.

LEAD AND SHOT—Prices are steady. We quote pig lead 10¾ to 11c; bar at 11 to 11½c; patent shot at $3 15 to $3 25; buck do at $3 45 to $3 50.

LUMBER—Stocks in yards are ample to meet the demand which is fair for the season and prices are steady.

Pine lumber, plain 1 inch, per M	$ 70 00
do 1¼ and 2 inches	70 00@75 00
Second rate, 1 inch	60 00
1¼ and 2 inch	60 00
Third rate	30 00
Common pine lumber	30 00
Fencing	22 00
Hemlock lumber	15 00@18 00
Poplar	20 00@25 00
Flooring, clear and second rate per M	60 00@65 00
Third rate	45 00
Common	35 00
Hemlock flooring	30 00
Siding and weather-boarding, third rate, rough, per M	25 00
Third rate, dressed, per M	30 00
Shingles—18 inch, No. 1 pine, per M	6 75
16 inch	6 00
16 inch poplar, per M	3 50@ 4 00

POSTS AND LATHS.

Cedar Posts, (8 feet long)	$0 40
Poplar Laths (4 feet long), sawed	3 75
" " " cut	3 00
Sawed Laths	3 00
Cut Laths	3 00
Pine Laths	$3 50 a 4 00

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The market has been steady during the week, and prices have been fairly maintained. Good stocks of Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri brands are reported, and prices are steady. We quote:

QUOTATIONS IN CURRENCY, PER LB.

Virginia extra lbs, in fancy pkgs	$1 05@1 25
Virginia fine bright	95@1 05
Virginia medium bright	70@ 80
Virginia com'n and man'ty (new)	60@ 70
Virginia fine light pressed, ½ 12-s inch	1 05@1 15
Virginia medium light pressed	85@ 90
Virginia fancy roll and twist	95@1 05
Virginia pancake and fig	1 00@1 25
Kentucky fine bright, lbs	65@ 70
Kentucky medium and mahogany	60@ 65
Kentucky common, lbs, sound	55@ 60
Kentucky & Missouri ½ lbs & 1s, bright	65@ 80
Kentucky & Missouri ½ lbs & 1s, med	65@ 70
Kentucky black swt, ½ lbs and long 10s	60@ 65
Kentucky navy, ¾ lbs, in caddies	65@ 70
Kentucky navy, lbs, in butts	65@ 68
Kentucky, old stock, lbs	40@ 45

SMOKING.

Gold Leaf	90@
Favorite	90@
No Name	60@
Bach Dorling	41@
Fruits and Flowers, in drums	65@70
" " " square	65@75
Lone Jack	$1 40@1 45
Andy Johnson	70@75
Big Lick, in 1, ½ and ¼ lb pkgs	75@85
Uncle Bob Lee	85@90
Brown Dick	75@80

NAILS—The market is well supplied, and prices are quotably unchanged. We quote 10d at $4 60 to $5; 8d at $5 00 to $5 25, 6d at $5 25 to $5 50; 4d at $5 50 to $5 75; 3d at $6 25 to $6 50. Horse shoe nails—Putnam, 27 to 35c; Au Sable, 26 to 35c; Foster, 17 to 25c; pressed, 22½ to 25c; city made, 30 to 40c.

NUTS—Are in moderate demand and prices are unchanged. We quote Sicily almonds at 27 to 28c; Taragona 30 to 33c; filberts 17 to 18c; cream nuts 18 to 20c; pecans, Texas, 18c; northern 16c; cocoa nuts $8 50 to $9 per 100.

OFFAL—There has been a good demand during the week, and prices are fully maintained. We quote bran at $17, shorts at $21, shipstuff at $27, and middlings at $32 per ton. Feed meal is selling in round lots at $22 per ton.

ONIONS—Are in fair supply, with only a moderate demand. We quote from $4 50 to $5 per bbl, on arrival, and $5 to $5 50 from store.

OILS—The market is steady for linseed, which is held at $1 06 to $1 15. Coal oil is steady at 32c; benzine at 18 to 20c. Lard oil is firm and advancing. We quote No. 1 at $1 50 to $1 55; No. 2 at $1 25 to $1 30.

PICKLES—Prices are quotably unchanged. We quote Ky. Vinegar Company's brands in bbls at $16; half bbls at $9.

PEANUTS—Stocks are large, and it is difficult to give accurate quotations. A prime article would command 7c on arrival. We quote at 5 to 6½c per lb.

POTATOES—Nothing of any importance has transpired to-day or during the week. Sales from store have been of limited magnitude. Stocks are large, and the market closes a shade stronger, for neshanocks, peach-blows and pinkeyes are in light supply and firm at $3 50 per bbl.

RAGS—Prices are steady, and receipts find ready sale. Dealers are paying 5 to 5½c for mixed white cotton rags, and from ½ to 1c for woolen.

RICE—There are fair stocks of Louisiana rice in the market, the quality being excellent, and prices range from 9½ to 11c per lb. We note sales to-day of 15 bbls at 9½c.

SEEDS—The market is firm for clover and timothy seed, and a good demand is reported. We quote sapling clover at $12 to $13 per bushel; red clover $9 25 to 9 75; timothy $3 25 to $3 50; orchard grass $1 50 to $1 75; red top $1 50 to $1 75; Kentucky blue grass $2 25 to $2 50; Millet $2 to $2 50; Hungarian grass seed $2 to $2 25; hempseed $2 to 2 25.

SALT—Stocks are fair for the season and prices are unchanged. We quote Ohio river and Kanawha salt at $3 30@3 50 per bbl for 7-bushel bbls; $2 65 to 2 85 for 280-pound bbls, or 47½ to 50c per bushel; dairy salt $3 25 to 3 50 per bbl.

SOAP—Prices are quotably unchanged. We quote German No. 1 at 8¾ to 9c, No. 2 at 8 to 8¼c, rosin at 6¾ to 7c, and palm at 7¾ to 8c.

STARCH—The market is well supplied. We quote at from 6¾ to 7¾c for choice brands.

STRAW—The market is steady and is selling on arrival at $12 per ton and from store at $14 per ton.

SPIRITS—In good supply and prices are steady. We continue to quote:

Brandy, gal. imported	$9 00a18 00
Do American	$1 75a4 00
Gin, Holland	$4 50a6 50
Do American	$1 75a3 00
Rum, Jamaica	$6 50a9 00
N. E. Rum	$1 90a2 50
Apple Brandy	$3 50a6 00
Peach Brandy	$3 50a6 00

TIN PLATE AND TINNERS' STOCK—The market is steady, with a good demand, especially for hollow ware, which is selling in large quantities. Stoves are very active. We quote:

Tin plate, I C, per box	$14 00
Do I X	17 50
Do I C, roofing	13 75
Do I C, roofing, M. F. or Pontl	14 00
Do I X, roofing	17 00
Do D X	19 00
Do I C, 14x20, b'gt	15 00
Copper sheet, per lb	38
Copper bottoms	46
Metallic bottoms	30
Hollowware, country	5
Block tin, pig	38a40
Lead, best pig	11½

TALLOW—is in demand and firm. Dealers are paying 11c for a fair article. Grease 10c.

VINEGAR—We quote wine vinegar at $14; apple vinegar at $10, and cider at $8; inferior qualities $6 to $7 00 per bbl.

WOOL—Prices range from 30 to 38c for unwashed and 45 to 50c for tub-washed.

WHITE LEAD—Prices are unchanged in every respect and dealers quote at 13½ to 15c for strictly prime dry lead, making a discount to the trade.

WOODEN WARE—The market is well supplied. We quote:

No. 1 tub doz	$11 00@12 50
No. 2 do	9 50@10 50
No. 3 do	8 50@ 9 50
Buckets, painted	2 40@ 2 75
Cedar, iron bound	6 00@ 7 00
Brass bound	8 00@12 00
Churns, No. 1	10 50@12 50
do No. 2	9 50@11 50
do No. 3	8 50@10 50

WHISKY—The market has been very firm during the week, with light receipts of raw, with sales at $1, tax paid. Rectified is in good demand at $1 05 to $1 20 per gallon.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, January 9—P. M.

The great feature on Wall street was the activity and buoyancy on the stock exchange, which resulted in a sharp advance in all the leading securities, especially the leading railroad shares. The feeling in all directions was very bullish and the excitement bids fair to increase.

Money very easy and call loans were made at 6@7 per cent.

The bank statement is the most favorable one in a long time. It shows a decrease in loans and a large increase in specie deposits and legal tenders, which indicate continued easiness.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans	$ 258,792,562
do decrease	297,495
Specie	27,284,730
do increase	6,8,8,608
Circulation	34,344,178
do decrease	35,453
Deposits	187,908,539
do increase	7,418,014
Legal Tenders	56,141,129
do increase	4,344,707

Sterling quiet at 9¾@9⅞.

Gold firm; opened at 135⅛, fell to 135 and closed at 135⅛@135⅜.

The ease in money stimulated purchases for an advanced export to-day, which amounted to $165,000, and for the week $645,828.

Governments active and firmer. The home investment demand increases daily, while there have been some purchases of 5-20s and 67s on European account. Stock brokers are also making their appearance in the market, and the indications are of a still greater activity.

Coupons of '81		112 @112¼
do	'62	112⅞@113
do	'64	109⅛@109¼
do	'65	109⅝@109¾
do	new	108⅝@108¾
do	'67	108⅝@109
do	'68	108⅝@109
10-40s		106⅛@106¼

State bonds active and higher.

Missouri	87¾
New Tennessee	67 @ 68¼
Old do	68
Old North Carolina	65
New North Carolina	61¾@ 62
Virginias	56¾@ 57
Louisiana leve 6s	64½@ 64¾
Old bonds	71¼@ 71½
New do	70 @ 70¼

The volume of business in railroad shares has been unusually large, and with the exception of one or two short periods during the day the market steadily improved to the close. The leading shares were Cleveland and Pittsburg, Ohio and Mississippi, Northwestern, Rock Island, Pittsburg was the most variable, ranging between 80 and 81¾, the latter rate having been reached on the report that an injunction had been restrained by the courts in any way, and especially from declaring the dividend. The price rallied to 84¾@84⅞ at the close.

The following were the closing 5:30 prices: Cumberland, 34@36; Wells and Fargo's Express, 24¾@25¼; American Express, 40@42; Adams Express, 48¾@48⅞; United States Express, 46@47; Merchants' Union Express, 15½@16; Quicksilver, 22@23; Canton, 52½@53; Pacific Mail, 122¼; Western Union Telegraph, 33¼@33⅜; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 28; Mariposa, 5½a6; do preferred, 20@22½; New York Central, 157½@157⅝; Erie, 38⅝@38¾; do preferred, 63; Hudson River, 136¼@137; Harlem, 137⅛; do preferred, 138; Terre Haute, 52@54; do preferred, 75; Fort Paul, 72½@73; do preferred, 89½; Fort Wayne, 119½@119⅝; Ohio and Mississippi, 38⅛@38¼; Michigan Central, 115; Michigan Southern, 90¾@91¼; Illinois Central, 142; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 84⅞@85; Toledo, 104⅛@104¼; Rock Island, 130⅜@130⅝; Northwestern, 82½@83; do preferred, 87½@87⅞; Lake Shore, 101; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, 86; St. Joe, preferred, 95.

Mining shares dull. Copper at Boston, Calumet 50; Copper Falls 16; Franklin 14½; Hecla 70; Quincy 71.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

Dry goods	$ 1,527,191
General merchandise	2,355,000

Clearances at the gold exchange bank, $82,855,000.

Receipts at the Sub Treasury to-day	$1,314,521
Payments	2,023,903
Balance	86,889,967

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, January 9—P. M.

COTTON—Opened decidedly more active and ¼@½c better, but closed dull, with the advance partly lost; sales 5,500 bales at 29@29½c for middling uplands, closing at the inside price.

FLOUR—Receipts, 986 bbls; market dull for medium and high grades; sales 5,100 bbls at $5 90@6 50 for superfine State and Western; $7@7 60 for extra State, $7 30@8 for extra Western; $7 50@8 50 for round-hoop Ohio; $8 50@12 for white-wheat extra; $7@9 50 for extra St. Louis; $9 50@13 50 for good to choice do, closing dull. California nominal, Rye flour heavy; sales 250 bbls at $7@8 25.

CORNMEAL—Lower; sales 800 bbls Brandywine at $5 25@5 30.

WHISKY—More active and firmer; sales 250 bbls Western at 98@99c and $1 01 for free.

GRAIN—Receipts wheat, 1,500 bush; market dull and declining; small sales at $1 60 for No 2 spring, delivered; $1 70 for No 1 spring; $1 85 for red Western, and $1 95 for amber Michigan. Rye dull and heavy; sales 3,500 bushels Western at $1 50. Barley quiet; sales 1,800 bush Germany at $2 50. Barley malt dull. Receipts corn, 25,728 bush; market dull and heavy; new 89@93c for new mixed Western, afloat, 95@96c for white, 97c@$1 01 for new mixed Western, 96@98c for new white do, 98c for new yellow do and nominally $1 06@1 10 for old mixed do in store and afloat. Receipts oats, 198 bush; market quiet; sales 21,000 bush at 77¼@78c for Western afloat, and 75¾c for do in store.

GROCERIES—Rice dull at 8¾@9¼c for Carolina. Coffee steady; sales 600 bags Rio on private terms. Sugar steady; sales 100 boxes Cuba at 11¼@11⅞c. Molasses dull.

HOPS—Quiet at 10@20c for American.

PETROLEUM—Quiet at 18@18¼c for crude, and 32½c for refined bonded.

COAL—Quiet.

WOOL—Firm and in fair demand; sales 400,000 pounds at 45@58c for domestic fleece, 55 for Pickleock and 75c for Canada.

OIL—Linseed quiet at 98c@$1.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quiet and firm; sales at 50¾@51c.

METALS—Sheeting copper quiet at 33c; ingot firm at 23¾c for Baltimore and 24c for Detroit. Pig iron quiet and drooping at $40@42 for Scotch and $33@41 for American. Bar dull at $82@85 for refined English and American. Sheet iron quiet at 10½@11¼c for Russia. Nails are dull and drooping at 5½@5¾c for cut; 6¼@8c for clinch and 27@30c for horse shoe.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady; sales 700 bbls at $29 25@29 50 for new mess; $28 50@28 75 for old do; $26@26 25 for prime; $27@28 75 for prime mess; also 2,250 bbls new mess, seller March, at $29 50. Beef steady and unchanged; sales 180 bbls. Tierce beef quiet; sales 125 tierces prime mess at $32@33 50 for India mess. Beef hams quiet; sales 160 bbls at $30@34. Cut meats firmer; sales 190 pkgs at 13@13½c for shoulders and 14@17c for hams. Dressed hogs lower at 12¼@13c for Western, the latter price for choice, and 13½@13¾c for city. Middles firm. Lard more active and heavy; sales 900 tierces at 19¾@20c for steam, the latter for choice, and 20c for kettle rendered; also, 2,750 tierces steam, seller and buyer, February, March and April at 19½@20c.

BUTTER—Quiet at 30@40c for Ohio, and 40@50c for State.

CHEESE—Firm at 16@20c for common to prime.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool quiet and very firm. Engagements of 35,000 bush corn per steamer at 8d.

LATEST.

FLOUR—Closed dull and lower.

GRAIN—Wheat very dull and nominally 1@2c lower. Rye dull and heavy at $1 45@1 50 for Western. Oats quiet at 75@c for Western in store, and 77½c afloat. Corn quiet and steady at 91@95c for common to choice new mixed Western; old mixed Western nominal at $1 07@1 08.

PROVISIONS—Pork very dull and heavy. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet and steady. Bacon closed in moderate request but unchanged. Lard heavy.

EGGS—Dull and lower at 33@35c.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, January 9—P. M.

Market less active but buoyant for plain staple cotton and printed goods, in sympathy with the advance in the raw material. Atlantic A. heavy brown sheetings, 16½c, Appleton A and Starks do 16c, Augusta 15c, do ⅞ 12½c. Bedford 13½c. In Ban Orchard C 13½c. Laconia B 14½c, do E 15½c, do O 11c, do H 16½c, Pepperell E 15c, do R 15c, do O 13c, do N 13c, Amoskeag A bleached muslin 16½c. Androscoggin 17c, Arkwright W, will go to 20c next week, Hill's Semper Idem 16½@17c, Lonsdales 17c, Tuscarora 22c. Wamsutta 11½c, do 40-inch 27c, do 45-inch 33c; all above being the highest rates, as tendency in prices is upwards. Prints—good styles are selling at 12½@13c for dark and medium work, but light styles are held by agents ½c above those rates. Mourning prints have risen ½c, and bring 13½c. Dyed cottons are a shade firmer, and tendency is up. Woolen goods in improved request for Southern trade, and good styles of fancy mixed, weighing 8 ounces, are being sold at from $1 20 to $1 50 per yard for real desirable fabrics of the best quality down to $1 00 for good enough styles.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, January 9—P. M.

EXCHANGE—Eastern firmer; 1-10 prem. selling and 1-10 discount buying.

FLOUR—Quiet; spring extras $5 25@7.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and moderately firm; sales of No 1 at $1 20@1 22, No 2 at $1 13¼@1 14¼, closing at $1 14 for No 2; sales of No 2 since 'Change at $1 14¼. Corn, holders firm at 1@2c higher; sales No 1 kiln-dried at 51@53c; new 50@52¾c; no grade 45@50, closing firm at 50@53¾c for new and 50c for no grade. Nothing doing in corn this afternoon. Oats firmer with shipping and speculative demand, and ¼@½c higher; sales No 2 at 46@47¼c, and rejected at 45¾@46; closing at 47¾c for No 2. Rye firmer and 1@2c higher; sales of No 1 at $1 15@1 16 and No 2 at $1 15, closing with sellers at $1 16 for No 1. Barley higher; sales at $1 65½@1 68 for No 2 in store and $1 67, seller last half January, closing nominal at $1 68 for No 2 in store.

HIGHWINES—Steady at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Moderately active. Mess pork $29 50 for future delivery, and $29 cash. Lard steady at 19c. Sweet pickled hams 14¼c offered and refused. Spare rib middles 14½c, asked, and 15c, seller February.

HOGS—Dressed hogs quiet and easier; ranging at $12 @13 25 closing weak at $12 25@12 25, dividing on 200. Live hogs active and a shade firmer at $9 40@9 70 for fair to medium, and $9 75@11 for good to extra choice.

CATTLE—Beef cattle steady and firm; sales at $3 90 @5 25 for butchers' stock, and $6@7 40 for good to extra choice steers.

RECEIPTS—For the past 24 hours—12,254 bbls flour, 40,320 bush wheat; 4,990 bush corn; 22,830 bush oats; 6,380 bush rye; 4,030 bush barley; 9,789 hogs.

SHIPMENTS—10,945 bbls flour, 11,830 bush wheat, 15,267 bush corn, 7,025 bush oats, 6,931 bush rye, 15,307 bush barley, 4,369 head hogs.

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, January 9—P. M.

COTTON—Irregular at 27¼c, nominally 27¾c; receipts 800 bales, exports 1,315 bales.

FLOUR—Unchanged; superfine scarce at $7@7 50.

GRAIN—Corn 88@90c. Oats 65@68c instore.

HAY—$25.

BRAN—$25.

SHORTS—$25.

PROVISIONS—Pork $30. Lard 19@20c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 12@12½c, clear sides 16@16¼c. Dressed hogs 12@13½c.

NASHVILLE COTTON MARKET.

NASHVILLE, January 9.

The cotton market closed buoyant; low middling 26c; good ordinary 26¼c

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, January 9—P. M.

FLOUR—Firm and in good demand; family $7 75@8.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No 2 $1 70. Corn dull at 65c for ear or shelled. Oats quiet at 60@62c. Rye in moderate demand at $1 55. Barley unchanged and quiet at $2 15@2 25.

COTTON—Unsettled and held out of market; holders asking 28c for middling.

WHISKY—Dull at 98@99c.

HOGS—Firm; live $10@11; dressed $11 50@12 50. Receipts 1,600 head.

PROVISIONS—Firmer, but demand light; not much done, the high prices check speculation. Mess pork is held at $30. Bulk meats, 12a14¼c for shoulders and sides, and clear sides at 15¾c from the block. Lard is held at 20c; small lots sold at 19¾c. Sugar-cured hams 18c.

BUTTER—Dull at 33@35c.

EGGS—30c.

OIL—Linseed held at $1 05, but only retail sales at this rate. Lard firm at $1 55@1 60.

CANDLES—Star candles higher; now 22c.

SEEDS—Clover steady at 15c per lb; Timothy firm at 3c.

GOLD—134⅞ buying.

EXCHANGE—Firm at 1-10 discount buying and par selling.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, January 9—P. M.

COTTON—Irregular with an advance of 1c in the morning and a decline of ½c in the afternoon; middling 26¾@27c; sales 6,000 bales; receipts 1,467 bales; exports 10,204 bales.

GOLD—135⅜.

EXCHANGE—Sterling 147; commercial 145@146¼; N. Y. sight ⅛@⅜ discount.

FLOUR—Market firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn is scarce; white, 75c; yellow, 80c. Oats dull at 65@68c.

BRAN—Dull at $1 30.

HAY—Quiet; prime Western $25@26.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened with an upward tendency $30 50@31. Bacon scarce; shoulders 14¾c; clear rib sides 18¼c, clear sides 19¼c. Lard active at an advance tierce 19¾@20c; keg 20@21c.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm; common, 9¼@10¼c; prime, 13¼c; yellow clarified, 14@14½c. Molasses firm; common, 60@62c; prime 67@70c; choice 72@75c.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

COFFEE—Steady and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9—P. M.

SEED—Cloverseed $8 37; flaxseed $2 60.

FLOUR—Dull and weak; northwestern extra family $7 50@7 80; Ohio do $9 10@9 50.

GRAIN—Wheat very dull; red $1 85@2; amber $2 05@2 05. Rye steady and unchanged. Corn very dull and lower; new yellow 90@95c. Oats dull; Western 73@75c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude 22½c; Refined 31½c.

PROVISIONS—Advancing.

WHISKY—$1 00@1 04.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[By the Atlantic Cable.]

ANTWERP, January 9—P. M.

Petroleum firm at 54½@55f.

PARIS, January 9—P. M.

Bourse quiet: rentes 70f 40c.

FRANKFORT, January 9—P. M.

5-20s closed at 79¾.

LONDON, January 9—P. M.

Consols 92¾@92⅞ for money and 92⅞ for account. 5-20s 75. Erie 26¾. Illinois Central 95. Stocks quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, January 9—P. M.

COTTON—Active; middling uplands 11¼@11⅜d; Orleans 11¾@11⅞d; sales 20,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet; California white wheat at 11s @12s; red Western at 10s@10s 2d. Western flour firm at 27s. Corn 37s 3d for old and 35s for new.

PROVISIONS—Pork 92s 6d. Beef 105s. Lard 73s. Cheese 71s. Bacon 56s 6d.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

TALLOW—46s 9d.

Markets unchanged.

LONDON, January 9.

IMPORTS

[From the Records of the Merchants' Exchange.]

BY RIVER—January 9.

HENDERSON—Per Tarascon—17 bdls hides, 4 bags feathers, Sable & Dinkelspiel—50 bags clover seed, Pitkin, Wiard & co—39 do do, Hewitt H & co—1 bbl butter, Billing & Driesbach—3 deer, C H Finck—2 bbls beans, 1 do peaches, 1 do eggs, 1 keg butter, Stege & Railing—50 bales sheeting, Newcomb, Buchanan & co—36 bales hay, 60 bales straw, Blackmore, Duckwell & Mills—51 bags potatoes, Duckwell, Truxall & co—3 bags wool, Geo C Hunter & co—10 bags wool and feathers, 2 bdls hides, John White & co—3 hhds tobacco, Ray & co—3 hhds tobacco, Spratt & co—1 do do, Glover & co—1 do do, Ronald & Bro

CINCINNATI—Per Kate Robinson—300 kegs nails, Moore, Bremaker & co—162 do do, Boyd & co—15 bxs glass, Peaslee Goulbert & co—21 bbls gas pipe, Catson & Lemon—13 bales sheetings, G C Hunter & co

PITTSBURG—Per Sallie—25 demijohns, Wm H Walker & co—30 bxs glass, Wilson, Peter & co—36 do do, Walton & Bro—25 do do, Waide, Gaines & co—50 do do, Ruddle & co—11 do do, 10 bxs drugs, R A Robinson & co—50 bxs bitters, Peter, Powell & Cooper—41 bxs glass, W A Owen—102 axles, 21 bdls steel, Lou Roll Mill co—36 bdls iron, J S Lithgow & co—9 bxs glassware, L & N R R—260 pa glassware, Krack & Reed—21 bales sheetings, 51 bales rags, G C Hunter & co—29 bxs glass, Green Line—68 do do, Gay & co—14 do do, J Dolfinger—6 plows, Bondurant & Todd—4 bxs hardware, Bauerman & co—21 bdls steel, 203 plow-wing, W B Belknap & co—21 bdls copper and iron, Bridgeford & co

CINCINNATI—Per St. Charles—18 pa fish, 15 do herring, Widekind & co—50 bxs starch, 10 bbls spirits, Shrodt & Coldewey—28 pa fish, L Eisenman—38 bags coffee, Bondurant & Todd—14 bbls highwines, Hackett & Chandler—24 do do, C H Fink—2 coils rope, Jackson, Loving & co—44 bbls sugar, Winkler & Son—70 bxs cans, Greene & Bro—10 bxs liquor, E O Wigginton & co—103 bbls apples, Wm Babb

CINCINNATI—Per Gen Buell—13 bbls spirits, Ropke & Haxenhousen—38 bags coffee, Moore, Bremaker & co—20 bxs cans, R J Smith & co, Glover & co—50 bbl sugar, W H Walker & co—36 bales hay, G F Clarke—2 hhds tobacco, Farmers' warehouse

MADISON—Per Leonora No 2—56 bales straw, R Nash—90 bales hay, Jno Stewart—52 bbls potatoes, 34 bales hay, J Burk—7 hhds tobacco, Boone warehouse—50 empty beef tcs, Geiger & Robinson—3,500 pcs heading and staves, J G Baggs

KENTUCKY RIVER—Per Blue Wing No 3—11 hhds tobacco, Farmers' warehouse—9 hhds do, Ninth street warehouse—3 hhds tobacco, Boone warehouse—2 hhds do, Tenth street warehouse—2 hhds tobacco, Pickett warehouse—40 bales hay, Jno Greene

TENNESSEE RIVER—Per Leclaire—30 bales cotton, D H Davies & co—36 bales cotton, E W & L P Kennedy—11 bales cotton, Geo W Wicks & co—3 bales cotton, Porter, Fairfax & co—3 pcs machinery, Ainsley, Cochran & co—16 bales batting, G C Hunter & co—14 bags peanuts, E Wilder & co—45 bags peanuts, 16 bags rags, H Goutry—15,000 feet lumber

RAILROADS.

During the 24 hours ending noon, Jan. 9.

LOUISVILLE, MEMPHIS AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD—4 hhds tobacco, Glover & co—3 car mules, Jas Parker—1 car cattle, J Owen—5 hhds tobacco, Spratt & co—25 cars pig iron, G S Moore & co—135 bags corn, Mattingly & Bro—1 hhd tobacco, Page, R E & co—25 bbls brandy, T H Shirley—15 bales cotton, Porter, Fairfax & co—20 bales cotton, Ainsley, Cochran & co—12 bales cotton, Smyser & Miller—1 car cattle, Skaggs & Sanders—20 bales cotton, McNeill, Wright & Sanders—20 bales cotton, Porter, Fairfax & co—47 bbls flour, 15 bags of fruit, 18 bags cotton yarn, 13 rollr leather, Mull—251 bales cotton, W E Robinson—21 bales cotton, B H Russell—124 bales cotton, W C Tyler—4 bales cotton, G W Wicks & co—35 bales cotton, B Simons—127 bales cotton, Ben Laffert—1 car corn, B G Bevers—2 cars hay, Smith, Sturgeon & co

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House.

☞ Last week of Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL, assisted by Mr. J. W. COLLIER.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 11 (by special request) FANCHON—Fanchon, Miss Maggie Mitchell Landry Barbeaux, Mr. J. W. Collier.

☞ Tuesday, LORLIE.

☞ Saturday, Grand Matinee.

WEISIGER HALL!

German Drama.

FANNY JANAUSCHEK,

ASSISTED by a company of first-class artists, engaged by her in Europe, will give a series of

Five Performances

Of German drama, commencing

MONDAY, Jan. 11—ELIZABETH.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13—CATHARINE II.
FRIDAY, Jan. 15—DEBORAH (Leah, the Forsaken.)
FRIDAY, Jan. 18—MARIANE.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20—DON CARLOS.

The above plays will be produced with NEW and MAGNIFICENT costumes, properties, &c., manufactured expressly for Fanny Janauschek at Vienna and Berlin at an outlay of over

$11,000 IN GOLD.

Admission to Parquette and Dress Circle, $1. No extra charge for reserved seats. Family Circle, 50 cents.

Tickets and seats can be obtained on Thursday morning, at D. P. Faulds' music store, 76 West Main street, and H. Knoefel's book store, 76 West Market street. ja5 6

STEAMBOATS.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans.

ALASKA ... FRANK J. OAKES, Master,

Will leave as above on This Day, the 10th, at 12 M., from city wharf.

MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

For Evansville, Cairo, Columbus, and Memphis.

ARGONAUT No. 2 ... EVERHART, Master,

Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 12th, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.

MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.

DEXTER ... ED. MONTGOMERY, Master,

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 3 P. M.

E. T. Sturgeon, Sup't. B. C. Levi, Gen. F't Ag't.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.

JOHN KILGOUR ... BENSON, Master,

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Wednesday, the 13th, at 5 P. M.

E. T. Sturgeon, Sup't. B. C. Levi, Gen. F't Ag't.

For Arkansas River, Direct.

CLARKSVILLE ... REASONER, Master,

Will leave as above on Sunday, the 10th, at 12 M.

JAS. W. FORSEE & CO., Agents.

Regular Kentucky River Packet.

BLUE WING No. 3.

SAM. SANDERS, Master ... GEO. M. WOODS, Clerk,

Will leave for Frankfort every Wednesday at 3 o'clock P. M. For Woodford, Oregon, and Shakers' Ferry every Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to

nov22 dtf JAS. W. FORSEE & CO., Agents.

Tennessee and Cumberland River Freight.

FOR the lowest through rates for the above rivers, call on Messrs. Judge & Forbes. All contracts for freights made by them will be carried out, and goods delivered according to original bill of lading.

FOWLER, LEE & CO.,

se13 dtf Transfer Agents, Paducah, Ky.

Adams' Ark. River U. S. Mail Line,

JOHN D. ADAMS, Sup't.

Leaves Memphis on Mondays and Thursdays. ☞ For through bills of lading to Pine Bluff, Little Rock, Dardanelle, and Fort Smith apply to

oct31 dtf MOORHEAD & CO., Agents, No. 68 Fourth street.

FOR CINCINNATI.

OLD RELIABLE

U. STATES MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

FARE $3 50, including meals and state-room—just one dollar less than by railroad.

UNITED STATES MAIL MORNING LINE AT 9 A. M. One of the magnificent steamers

MAJ. ANDERSON ... SAM. HILDRETH, Master.
GEN. BUELL ... C. DAVID, Master.

landing at all intermediate points.

EVENING LINE AT 3 P. M. One of the new and splendid double-decked palace steamers

ST. CHARLES ... D. WHITTEN, Master.
GEN. LYTLE ... R. W. WADE, Master,

landing only at Madison.

☞ Both lines making sure connections at Cincinnati with all the early morning trains for the eastern cities.

☞ Eastern passengers by this route have no change from Cincinnati to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

☞ Have one night and one hundred and fifty miles less railroad travel than by any other route from Louisville.

☞ Tickets for sale and baggage checked on board the steamers for all points East.

☞ All the above boats leave from the Company's Wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

sept18 dtf JOE CAMPION, Agent.

FIELD SEEDS.

CLOVER, Timothy, Herds', and Kentucky Bluegrass Seeds. Goodrich and Harrison Potatoes.

Avery's Cast and Steel Plows;

Calhoun, Richmond, and other Plows, Scraper and Sweeps; Isaac Straube's Queen of the South Corn Mill; Wagons, Pumps, and Lime, Cement, Plaster, and Guano; Superphosphate, &c.

BONDURANT & TODD,

Main street, between Third and Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.